

FBIS

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LIMITATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

LD131826 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 13 Nov, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe was held today.

First Round Ends

LD171116 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 17 Nov, TASS--The first round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, started on October 17, ended here today. The discussion of these questions, held in a businesslike atmosphere has led to a better understanding by the sides of each other's position.

A date for the resumption of the talks next year will be set later through mutual consultations.

COMMENTARY ON NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP CONFERENCE

Losev: 'Peace-Endangering Trends'

LD160504 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Sergey Losev Commentary on Brussels Meeting of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group]

[Text] The Nuclear Planning Group met behind closed doors but the director of the Nuclear Planning Department, Mr Martin of the United States, told newsmen later that one of the main issues was accelerated deployment of new generation American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He said the deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Britain, Italy and Federal Germany would begin in late 1983 and be completed in 1986.

Just before the meeting opened it came to light that the United States has yet to keep the promise it gave its allies a year ago to remove one thousand obsolete nuclear warheads from Western Europe. Another promise it made but has broken was to ratify SALT II. It appears the United States made these promises for the sole purpose of getting the European members of NATO to agree to the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, a move that increases the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and elsewhere.

The Nuclear Planning Group also made a detailed examination of President Carter's Directive 59 which lowers the threshold of nuclear war and thereby makes such a war more likely. Director Martin gave newsmen to understand that the Pentagon would like to turn this directive into NATO doctrine. He said the White House hoped Directive 59 would become an essential component of NATO nuclear strategy. The Washington administration has made it clear it wishes to scrap all that's been achieved so far in limiting strategic arms. It continues to whip up a war hysteria and quicken the arms race, especially the race in nuclear arms, hoping to upset the military balance and get the upper hand. If the United States maintains an army of half a million beyond its frontiers and expands old bases and builds new ones, the purpose is only to insure imperialist expansion on a global scale because no country threatens America's national interests.

A report of the Hudson Institute, just released, says frankly that the United States needs a network of bases outside American territory and also access to other bases so that the ground troops of the navy and air force can carry out their assignments in any part of the world. The report even makes the hegemonistic claim that all parts of the world are in the sphere of American interests.

The Soviet Union has said over and over that in its dealings with the United States it does not seek unilateral advantages. It is not interested in military superiority. It wants cooperation with the United States for mutual advantage so that both nations will benefit and so that tension will continue to decline and peace will be preserved. We in the Soviet Union believe that the only basis for Soviet-American relations is equality, no interference in each other's internal affairs and no damage to each other's security. As President Brezhnev has said, we do not encroach on the land of other nations, nor do we interfere in the internal affairs of other nations but we will always be able to protect our own rights and legitimate interests. Understandably the Soviet Union is forced to draw the proper conclusions from the fact that peace-endangering trends are becoming more pronounced in U.S. policy. It is pointless for the United States to hope to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and apparently the West European members of NATO realize this. So far only one is living up to the NATO decision that all member nations should increase military spending by 3 percent annually and that country is Luxembourg.

Serov: Directive 59--'Dangerous Course'

LD142052 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--TASS political analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The leaders of the North Atlantic alliance, in which the United States is bossing the show, intend to continue to follow the dangerous course of building up NATO's missile-nuclear potential and transforming Western Europe into a bridgehead for new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. This is borne out by the results of the two-day session of the NATO's Nuclear Planning Group that has ended in Brussels. The meeting was attended by defence ministers of all the NATO countries, with the exception of Iceland and France.

As is clear from the final communique, the session, held in an atmosphere of strict secrecy, centered its attention on the implementation of the December 1979 program of reequipping NATO's nuclear arsenal, and, above all, preparing for deploying in a number of West European countries of new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles whose development is now in full swing in the United States.

The Pentagon's boss Harold Brown, according to reports that have surfaced in the press, has brought strong pressure to bear on his counterparts from the West-European countries trying to foist on them Washington's new nuclear doctrine and to make the notorious Presidential Directive No 59 "a most important component of the overall NATO nuclear strategy". This essentially adventurist doctrine which proceeds from the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war does not elicit any enthusiasm in many U.S. partners. As was admitted at a press conference in Brussels by David McGiffert, assistant U.S. secretary of defence (international security affairs), only "about a half" of the defence ministers of the NATO countries participating in the session have approved the new nuclear strategy of Washington formulated in the Directive No 59.

And this comes as no surprise. The fact is that the above-mentioned strategy making Western Europe a theatre for a potential nuclear war and consequently a priority target for a retaliation strike, makes Western Europeans a kind of "nuclear hostages" of Washington. It is all the more so, since, as can also be deduced from the utterances by the same McGiffert, the United States does not appear to be inclined to give its West European allies the right to veto the use of the new U.S. nuclear missiles being deployed in their territories.

In the light of these facts, the position reiterated during the session by the governments of Belgium and the Netherlands, which, despite a strong pressure from Washington, have so far declined to take a final decision on stationing in their territories U.S. cruise missiles is quite understandable. Futile so far have also been the attempts of Washington's emissaries to persuade all the West-European allies to increase each year their military spending by three percent.

It is also quite clear that on the European Continent genuine security can be assured not through a further intensification of the dangerous race of missile-nuclear weapons but rather through curbing that race, an aim that could be served, among others, by the Soviet-American talks on limiting the strategic weapons, currently being held at Geneva.

U.S. DELEGATION 'UNDERSTANDS' NO SALT II REVISION LIKELY

LD151730 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov, TASS--Professor Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has given an interview to Radio Moscow on the occasion of the completion of the meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American U.N. associations. When asked of his appraisal of the results of the meeting as one of its participants and vice-chairman of the Soviet delegation, Vitaliy Zhurkin has said:

"The meeting took place at a complex time for the Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole, and this could not but tell on the course of the discussion. It was frank, sometimes heated, and nevertheless mainly businesslike. Both sides were striving to understand each other's stand, to clarify differences, to eliminate misunderstanding and, meanwhile, to find wherever possible points of contact. This gives me ground to appraise the results of the meeting as positive, and to believe that it made its contribution to mutual understanding--though modest, but made at a very crucial time, the professor said. I know that other participants in the meeting subscribe to such an appraisal.

One of the questions was: As the press in the United States wrote, among the American participants there were people close to the new president. Have they brought any message from the new administration?

Vitaliy Zhurkin has said: On the delegation there were people close to the new administration--above all General Brent Scowcroft. The delegation was headed by prominent Republican, former Governor of Pennsylvania and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton. On the delegation there was also Helmut Sonnenfeldt, who worked in the Nixon and Ford administrations. But all of them emphasized that they speak not on Reagan's behalf but as individuals, and haven't brought any message from him. That is quite another matter that they and other participants spoke about views on different problems that were expressed by Ronald Reagan in the course of the election campaign.

The deputy director of the institute was asked what questions were raised at the meeting by the Soviet participants. He answered: We paid the main attention to the analysis of the present state of Soviet-American relations and the significance of their normalization. Explanations were given on questions of interest to the American participants, including the USSR's stand on problems linked with Afghanistan. Attention was drawn to the dangers that the new round of the arms race might entail. Discussed at length were questions of limitation of armaments and above all the question of the SALT II treaty.

The question was asked whether correct was yesterday's report of the American radio that the American participants got the impression from conversations with Soviet officials that they expect from the United States some proposals and amendments to the text of the SALT II treaty.

No, said V. Zhurkin, the Soviet participants on the contrary explained to the Americans that the treaty had been signed and the Soviet Union resolutely objects against its revision or a new round of negotiations. And it seems to me, he stressed, that this was well understood by our American colleagues. I also heard the radio report and asked the head of the U.S. delegation, Governor Scranton about it. He told me that the radio wrongly broadcast the Americans' impression.

At a press conference held upon completion of the meeting, he spoke about the Americans' impression on their behalf. He said that in connection with the SALT II treaty the Soviet participants pointed out that the treaty already exists and they proceed from this fact. The question of how to put all this problem back to the road was considered in the course of the discussion. And the American participants expressed in this connection opinions and proposals on a possibility of introducing changes into the treaty. As to the Soviet participants, they came out against changes. Zhurkin said that to these words by Scranton he could only add that the above mentioned report of the American radio is rather the fruit of unconscientiousness.

Then the member of the Soviet delegation was asked: Is it planned to continue such meetings within the framework of the U.N. associations of the two countries?

Yes, he said, it is planned. They have been regularly held for many years. We have now agreed on the following meetings in 1981--one working group and one plenary meeting.

KORNILOV REITERATES SOVIET STAND ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD141358 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow 14 Nov, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The Soviet Union, its friends and allies, true as they are to their principled policy of peace, actively and consistently come out for consolidation of the process of detente in Europe and outside it. They hold that there are no international problems that cannot be resolved through negotiations, provided that mutual interests are reasonably taken into account. One more patent and convincing illustration of that constructive stand are the new proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation on behalf of the socialist states at the current Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. The importance of the issues, being discussed at the Vienna negotiations, needs no proof: It is generally known that huge masses of troops and the most up-to-date armaments are concentrated in central Europe, and nobody has the right to underestimate the danger of that. It is also well-known that the socialist countries which consider that a further delay of the Vienna negotiations is absolutely inadmissible are exerting huge efforts to attain a real progress. The July 10, 1980 proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, combined with their previous initiatives, have created a real foundation for elaboration of the agreement on the first stage. Now the socialist countries have made one more step to bring the positions of the sides still more closer. The socialist countries expressed readiness--provided Western countries' constructive attitude to their 10 July initiative--to collectively "freeze" with the framework of the first agreement the strength of the troops, besides the USSR and the United States, of other direct participants in the negotiations for a period between the two stages of reductions.

The new proposals of the socialist states which supplement and develop their earlier initiatives and which take into account the stand of Western countries, have been submitted now that work began at the Vienna negotiations in comparing the stands of the sides on the basic elements of the first agreement. Socialist countries thus provide one more example of a constructive approach to that work. The USSR and its allies carry out in Madrid as well the same line of reducing military confrontation on the European soil, the line of consolidation of detente. They emphasize that in the course of the Madrid forum the necessary attention should be paid to consideration of military aspects of European security, concrete measures that can be adopted in this sphere in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act. Of particularly great significance in this context would be adoption at the Madrid meeting of the decision on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as a substantial part of the development of the all-European process that was ushered in by the Helsinki conference.

The Soviet Union do not want to contest with anybody in the manufacture of the lethal weapons and sincerely advocates limitation and reduction of the military arsenals. It comes out for disarmament. Western countries should have their say.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 16 Nov 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with PRAVDA observer Gennadiy Vladimirovich Vasilyev, international journalist Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, and All-Union Radio commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov]

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades. In today's broadcast we will discuss the most important events of the past week, events which have already happened but whose repercussions are still being felt, and interest in which, or more exactly in their consequences, has not decreased. Well, let's first of all talk about the meeting of representatives of the participating states of the CSCE conference taking place in Madrid. We will also analyze the domestic political situation in the United States after the presidential elections and the reelection of part of the Congress, and touch on other matters of international life.

Madrid Security Meeting

To begin our conversation I would like to start with two important visits of European leaders to our country. One of these is already concluded. That was the visit of Emilio Colombo, foreign minister of Italy. The other is that of the president of the Republic of Finland, Urho Kekkonen, who is still in our country. Our mutual relations with these two states are not identical, but they have a certain similarity. This similarity is that both Soviet-Finnish and Soviet-Italian relations are on the fairly stable ground of multifaceted cooperation. Let us take as an example the practice of regular bilateral meetings and consultation on matters of European and world policy. It is difficult to value these contacts too highly. Trade and economic cooperation is another evident example of the weighty content with which the relations of the USSR and these countries is filled. We have a broad and long-term program of development and cooperation with Finland, in effect until 1995. On 12 November in Moscow, Soviet-Finnish documents were signed. Implementation of their provisions will lead to a further broadening of trade, economic, scientific and technological ties.

As for Italy, in this case too, we are seeing a steady process of growth of trade turnover. In 1980 this should be worth R3 million. As to whether this is a lot or a little, let us take for comparison, say, Britain. The total trade turnover between the USSR and Britain is only worth R1.9 billion, and according to the latest data, for 1979, our trade turnover with the United States is R4.5 billion. But, to compare Italy with the United States in the given case is simply impossible, because the economic potential of the United States is high, and that of Italy is naturally less. Nevertheless, Italy makes a considerable, as we see rather weighty, contribution to world trade. But, of course, the greatest significance is the fact that Soviet-Finnish and also Soviet-Italian relations--or more correctly the direction and forms of their development--respond to the interests not only of our countries but of the European Continent as a whole. They respond to the spirit of the CSCE Final Act, which was held in 1975 in Helsinki. It is no coincidence that the subject of maintaining and consolidating the spirit of Helsinki had an important place in the talks of the Soviet leaders both with Emilio Colombo and with Urho Kekkonen.

[Kovalev] Yes, indeed. I would like to note here that the Soviet Union and Finland were one of the first to learn to enjoy the fruits which are brought by the policies of peace and cooperation, the policy of good neighborliness.

Both of our countries have done much to promote the progress of detente and the spreading of principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The code of principles of interstate intercourse adopted in Helsinki has to a great extent also absorbed the wide experience of Soviet-Finnish good neighborliness.

Today it is very important to implement consistently the understanding reached in Helsinki. Europe must finally have the chance to live in conditions of peace and calm. The meeting of representatives of the 35 participating states of CSCE which has begun in Madrid should serve these aims. This meeting opened on 11 November.

In the 5 years that have passed since the conference in Helsinki the European peoples have become convinced that action in the spirit of the principles of the Final Act can completely solve disputed questions at the negotiating table and widen cooperation and mutual understanding in all spheres of international life. In precisely this way the Soviet Union has acted and continues to act, as have other countries of the socialist community. It is precisely they who deserve the credit for putting forward very important peace initiatives and the adoption in the last decade of all crucial decisions in the area of strengthening peace and controlling the arms race. The policy of a number of the leading member-states of NATO, primarily that of the United States, now appears in sharp contrast.

In spite of the Helsinki accords the United States is taking measures which exacerbate the international situation, imposing a new round in the arms race on its North Atlantic bloc allies and impeding the development of economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and athletic ties, thereby striving to bury detente and to plunge the world into a new, second cold war.

The first sessions at the Madrid meeting showed that NATO representatives are trying constantly to divert the conference from discussion of the pressing problems of contemporary Europe, above all the question of strengthening European security and disarmament. The speeches made by the representatives of Britain, Holland, Belgium, Canada and certain other countries testified in particular to this. Their speeches abounded in crude attacks on the Soviet Union. They contained demagogic utterances. The Spanish newspaper EL PAIS notes that the speeches by the Atlantic delegates were very much identical. That now allows us to draw the conclusion that NATO has, evidently, worked out a unified scenario directed towards complicating the situation at the meeting.

However, it is already clear that far from all Western countries intend to follow in the wake of all this NATO policy. In this respect the speech made by the Swedish representative was indicative. Like a number of other representatives of West European countries, he pointed to the danger of further building up the arsenal of armaments on the European Continent. The speech made by the Irish foreign minister was imbued with a similar spirit. The same thought was also heard in the Norwegian foreign minister's speech. It only remains to repeat here what the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS wrote: Gentlemen, be serious--after all, the main issue being discussed at the meeting is the problem of security and cooperation in Europe, which all states and peoples of our continent have an interest in safeguarding.

Ilichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister who is leading the Soviet delegation, has already spoken at the plenary session of the Madrid meeting. He said that the Soviet delegation had arrived in Madrid with the sole mandate of doing everything so that the Madrid meeting should culminate in positive results, so that progress should be made in the realization of the principles and accords of the Final Act as an integral whole. Our course is stable and invariable. It firmly rests upon the foundation of the peace-loving foreign policy which was laid down when our state was formed by the great Lenin. The Soviet Union has come to Madrid with the objectives of preventing about-turns and marking time but making progress along the path of strengthening European security. This is what our policy consists of. The results of the Madrid meeting will depend on the political will of all its participants and on the atmosphere in which its work will take place.

[Charikov] It would be an important contribution to the development of the general European process commenced in Helsinki if the forum decided to summon a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and to set out the procedure, dates and venue of this conference in its decision. The joint initiative of the Warsaw Pact states relating to the summoning of this conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is generally known.

[Kovalev] Unquestionably, it would be of great significance if the meeting decided to summon such a conference. It is no secret to us that at the moment there are quite a number of differences in the way states approach such a conference. It still has its opponents. However, one can hardly contest the fact that the idea of summoning such a conference is making headway. An ever greater number of countries are expressing support for it. The main thing at the present stage is to bring the process of military detente in Europe into operation.

I would like to quote what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the dinner in honor of the president of Finland: We do not close our eyes to the fact that there are some who would like to transform the Madrid meeting not into a businesslike conference but into a forum for cheap propaganda and for demagogic speeches. If a businesslike approach gains the upper hand at the Madrid meeting, then it will be possible to hope that it will essentially succeed in discussing and adopting important decisions which will, among other things, open the way to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The peoples expect such decisions and we must not betray their expectations.

Post-Election Situation

[Charikov] One would like to hope that these sensible words addressed to the leaders of all the countries which took part in the Helsinki conference will reach them and will be heard in the United States, in particular, where Ronald Reagan, the new U.S. president, formally takes office on 20 January.

Well, as you know, comrades, Reagan is now forming his future administration, and selecting assistants and advisers. In doing this he is taking account of those moods of Americans which played a decisive role in his election to this post. Gennadiy Vladimirovich Vasilyev, who is taking part in our program, spent some time in the United States during the final stage of the election campaign and he probably has a clearer view of the mood of Americans. Gennadiy Vladimirovich, please tell us of your impressions.

[Vasilyev] First and foremost, the election results reflected the profound dissatisfaction of Americans with the state of affairs in the country and the way its foreign policy has been conducted. One can say that the public opinion institutes which make forecasts did not rise to the occasion. Although they did not rule out the possibility of a victory for the Republican candidate, almost nobody foresaw that it would be so large. As you know, Ronald Reagan received 51 percent of the electors' votes, while James Carter got only 41 percent. This is a very significant margin in the circumstances of the two-party system in the United States. One can say that the American voters gave a negative verdict to the Democrats for their 4-year tenure in the White House and for their activities in Congress. They had every justification for this, whether we turn to domestic economic affairs or to Washington's activities in the international arena.

In the United States itself there is a very serious economic recession. Steel plants and car factories are closing one after the other. There is mass unemployment, soaring prices and a reduction in the real standard of living of Americans. Externally there is a policy of cold war, the arms race, refusal to negotiate constructively with the USSR, the policy of whipping up international tension and military adventures.

As Igor Pavlovich said, the United States is now in a transitional period. The old administration continues to function in neutral, as it were, while the new one is only forming itself and filling leading posts.

In the coming weeks candidates will be selected for the posts of chief of staff and responsible members of the White House apparatus.

But only from 20 January, when the new president gives his inaugural speech, will the Republican administration really take in their hands the reins of government. The process, as we can see, is protracted. And even after 20 January far from everything will be clear. The real policy of the government of Ronald Reagan will emerge only in the ensuing weeks and months. American newspapers are already writing that a circle of possible candidates for government posts is already being determined. Quite a few names are figuring in press estimates, both old ones, already known, and new ones.

I think that only one thing can be said for sure. Whoever takes over the posts of secretaries will have to come to terms with reality as it is. Because the pre-election speeches and programs, which, as the Americans themselves admit, are usually forgotten the day after the voting, are one thing and the real state of affairs is another. During the election campaign the Republicans said quite a bit about how they would pursue policy from a position of strength, how they would make the United States military power number one. But the real position in the world consists in the fact that attempts to pursue such a policy in reality would be both without prospects and extremely dangerous. Reality consists in there existing in the world approximate parity of the military strategic forces of the two systems. The resolution of complex international questions in our time can only be by way of negotiations. This, fortunately, is also understood in the United States.

[Kovalev] I have noted, Gennadiy Vladimirovich, one more such particular feature in speeches, especially in recent speeches, of people and figures near to the circle of the future president, President Reagan. In their speeches and statements and interviews that they give to the organs of the press, there is one little word that is voiced. Realism. An absence of illusions.

[Charikov] Finally, they have begun to talk of realism.

[Vasilyev] They have begun to cite the word realism. The term itself can be welcomed. But, of course, also of importance is what this concept contains. Well, in our view, realism is above all a recognition of the real existing situation in the world, the real existing correlation of forces in the world, which it is impossible to change by attempts to act from a position of strength, by saber-rattling or dispatching naval squadrons. This is probably the main thing in the understanding of realism.

[Kovalev] So, I think that, as you said, in the next weeks we shall see precisely what meaning is given by the figures of the future Reagan administration to the concept of realism and the absence of illusions.

[Vasilyev] Undoubtedly, and, of course, perhaps, most important of all, is that the administration will have to reckon with both the reality of the international situation and economic reality in the United States itself. There is no getting away from this. This is already being written by the most realistically minded observers in American newspapers. Take the interesting statement in the Washington POST: The same conservatism that earlier could have led to the more willing adoption of proposals to raise defense spending will later become more moderate under the influence of financial conservatism, when it becomes clear that there is not sufficient money for all the military programs. In the final analysis the same monetary dilemma will arise that has existed before. Here, of course, one side of the matter is noted--that possibilities are not so to speak unlimited even in the United States to pursue simultaneously programs for guns and for butter. It is beyond even this highly developed capitalist country. And there are, more broad, global realities, in particular the position of the U.S. allies, the position of the West European governments. The New York TIMES has something very interesting to say about this also concerning the question as to what should be the future policy of the Reagan administration. The New York TIMES states the following on this theme. The immediate task must inevitably be ensuring the security of the West and averting a nuclear war. The treaties on the control of nuclear weapons must not be made dependent on our moods alone.

It is doubtful that the West Europeans would support a policy of a return to the cold war and a course aimed at an arms race, before Washington has made unambiguous, reasonable and purposeful efforts to avoid this by negotiating with Moscow. And if such efforts are pursued by Washington, then the Soviet Union will not object.

[Charikov] You were saying, Gennadiy Vladimirovich, that the disappointment of Americans with economic policy and foreign policy brought defeat for Carter, but, on the other hand, Reagan was brought to power in the White House by the hopes of the Americans for a change. I think that such hopes exist not only in America itself. You have also mentioned the West European countries. There too, generally speaking, there is not indifference as to what course will be pursued by the Reagan administration.

[Vasilyev] And how Soviet-American relations also will take shape.

European Situation

[Charikov] And how Soviet-American relations will take shape too; quite right, because, and this has to be rationalized realistically, after all Soviet-American relations are a type of barometer. A barometer of the situation in the whole world. This, in my opinion, is given very serious consideration by the leaders of the West European countries. Not in vain has it already been announced that on 19-20 November FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to pay a visit to the future head of the White House. I think not just to put out feelers, to try and get to know his intentions. But also, probably at some point, to express his wishes, his recommendations, like to a partner. And on the eve of this trip he has had a meeting especially on this with French President Giscard d'Estaing.

[Kovalev] Well, we have said much here about hopes for realism. Indeed in Western Europe great hopes are being placed on the political realism of the West European leaders and the leaders of America. This week, as you have already said, Igor Pavlovich, a meeting was held in the French capital between FRG Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing. These talks, as the press has noted, were not planned beforehand. They were caused by the necessity of discussing the complex problems that have accumulated in the international arena as well as in relations between these two states. Well, the FRG and France occupy a prominent place in the system of international relations in the West. It is also well known that the FRG and France in recent times have subscribed to a joint view about the need to enhance the role of Western Europe in international affairs. Thus the Paris paper LE MATIN says: France and the FRG have also come forward more or less on a united front as regards the policies which have recently been pursued by outgoing President Carter.

And in Paris, during their last meeting, both men stressed their desire to see America strong again. In other words, they had in mind that under Carter, America was not at all as strong as they would have liked. But now the whole question is about what ends this strength will serve. There are French and West German papers which openly say that the United States is now capable of stepping up its pressure on the West European allies in order to draw them into a new spiral of the arms race and to close the vice of Atlantic discipline even tighter. These are some of the fears, but on the other hand we have the same thesis about the need to enhance the role of Western Europe in international affairs. Many people interpret this thesis as being a pointer, which is outwardly restrained but which is quite definite, that France and the FRG do not intend to blindly follow the American diktat. Parisian observers also stress in their articles that both Paris and Bonn want to continue the course of detente, to conduct a political dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and to play an active part in safeguarding security and peace and in the pursuance of a policy of good neighborliness. But nevertheless what is expected in this connection to be the fate of detente on the European Continent?

Reports from Madrid, about which we spoke at the beginning of our broadcast, show that NATO propaganda is doing everything to create difficulties along the road which the Madrid conference is progressing.

[Charikov] The unease of the West European leaders as regards the fates of detente is on the whole fully understandable. This unease is so obvious that virtually all press organs in Western Europe are already writing about it. When in 1978, you remember Gennadiy Vladimirovich, you were in Washington at the time covering the session of the NATO Council which was taking place parallel to the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament... [Charikov does not complete sentence] A decision was made at this session on increasing the military budgets of the NATO member countries by 3 percent annually.

[Vasilyev] But taking inflation into account... [Charikov interrupts]

[Charikov] Yes, taking into account, allowing for, inflation. And a few days ago the NATO Military Committee held a session in Brussels at which results were summed up of fulfilling these very commitments which the West European allies of the United States took upon themselves in Washington under pressure from the Carter administration. And what happened? It turned out that only two NATO member states have fulfilled these commitments--these are the United States of America--obviously--and Luxembourg.

[Vasilyev] Also probably clear way... [Charikov interrupts]

[Charikov] Yes, it is also clear... [Vasilyev interrupts]

[Vasilyev] Since Luxembourg's (?military) spending is not so great...

[Charikov] Yes, the total number of troops which Luxembourg has, to to speak, sacrificed at the NATO altar amounts to only 800 soldiers. And this is why, accordingly, this 3 percent represents quite an insignificant sum. It is characteristic that all the remaining NATO member countries, first of all the FRG, France and even Britain, are still not in a hurry to fulfill these commitments. I would even say that they are looking for ways to avoid fulfilling this commitment.

[Kovalev] And now at this present session in Brussels the representatives of the U.S. Government reminded the allies about the need to fulfill their promises. They stressed that Washington views the 3 percent increase in military budgets no more and no less than evidence of the readiness of Western Europe to fulfill its obligations towards the North Atlantic alliance.

[Vasilyev] One must quite simply, it seems to me, hope that both Washington and the West European capitals will understand that increasing military spending, whether by 3 percent or by 5 percent, will not solve the problems of the world and the problems of the continent. And to me it seems very typical that people in Europe understand this better--on a continent which experienced two of the most terrible wars, which sustained huge losses, which knows better than the Americans what war is and which understands that the road of the arms race is not the road for nations. It seems to me that this has some effect on relations between Western Europe and the United States.

[Kovalev] Correct. It seems to me that the road for Europe was laid in Helsinki 5 years ago. If one looks at the course of European development not through the prism of a given moment in time, Leonid Ilich said recently, but in historical perspective then there is no road back from Helsinki.

[Charikov] And yet another event of the past week has become the focus of attention of the world press and public. I have in mind the ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The decree on the ratification of this treaty was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev last Friday. The Syrian side, or the Syrian People's Council to be more exact, has already ratified this treaty. Thus, the treaty signed in Moscow on 8 October this year during the visit by Syrian President al-Asad has come into force. This document really is of tremendous importance. It raises to a new stage the relations between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The treaty will indubitably promote the further successful implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations in Syria and raising the material and cultural standards of the Syrian people. At the same time the importance of the treaty goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. On an international level this document is viewed as being an important step designed to serve the improvement of the situation in the Near East and also to serve the establishment of a genuine and just peace in this region. The treaty is a timely warning to those who threaten the security of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and who blackmail them with their military bases, who send armadas of naval vessels to their shores and who exploit hotbeds of conflict in this region for their own gain.

The region of the Persian Gulf, just as any region of the world, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a sphere of the vital interests of states which are located there and not of any other ones, and no one has the right to poke their noses into their affairs from outside and to act the part of their guardians or self-styled guardians of law and order.

Well, comrades, time for our broadcast has run out. On behalf of those taking part in it I thank you for your attention. Goodbye and all the best.

'STUDIO NINE' PROGRAM NOTES ELECTIONS, POLAND, IRAN

LD151859 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Leonid Zamyatin's statement on television"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov, TASS--"Carter has suffered the most stunning defeat, which a candidate of the Democratic Party has ever suffered in the elections in the United States," said Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking today on the "Ninth Studio" programme of the Soviet television.

Leonid Zamyatin pointed out the passiveness of American voters. "Many electors did not come to the polls in general. Only 83 million out of 160 million Americans took part in the voting, i.e. 52 percent." "Balloting has shown," he went on to say, "that an overwhelming majority of the population who voted for Reagan thus expressed no confidence in Carter's home and foreign policy. This is not to mean that they had been impressed by Reagan's programme, but they had not been impressed by Carter's programme either."

Speaking on the results of the elections, Leonid Zamyatin said: "This has been in the first place a protest against the home policy of Carter, who failed to meet his election pledges made in 1976. This has also been a vote of censure for his foreign policy, the line, which he has pursued in the international arena. Carter, who signed the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, has himself not allowed its ratification. At last, the U.S. sabre-rattling, especially over the recent two years, in the territories and areas situated at a distance of thousands of kilometres from the USA has aroused among the American public opinion certain fear that Carter's policy may lead not only to creation of seats of tensions, but may also draw the United States into dangerous military adventures."

Touching upon the Soviet-U.S. talks, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out that they can be conducted only on an equal basis. Hence the conclusion as regards the SALT II treaty as well as the other mechanisms, agreement on which was got between the sides way back under the Republican and then under the Democratic administration. All this cannot be put aside, and everything started from scratch.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, he went on to say, we are for developing good-neighbourly relations with the United States, for constructive relations, for talks, but only not from positions of strength.

Touching upon the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, Leonid Zamyatin stressed that the hostilities are of a large-scale character. A total of nearly 300,000 servicemen, nearly 2,500 tanks and 300 aircraft are taking part on both sides. The military conflict inflicts tremendous material damage both to Iran and Iraq, and results in a weakening of these two states not repeat not only in economic, but also in political respect, makes it easier for the United States to strengthen its military-political domination in that area.

Leonid Zamyatin stressed that the Soviet Union declares for a political settlement of the conflict, which has broken out between Iran and Iraq, for its settlement by the warring parties themselves without interference from the outside.

The head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee touched upon the developments in Poland, the situation in Poland has been caused by difficulties not only of an economic character. "The point is," he noted, "that elements hostile to Poland, including those in Poland itself, are trying to use the difficulties, which have cropped up, in order to undermine the trust of the working class, the mass of the working people in the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party as the vanguard of the Polish society."

Leonid Zamyatin condemned the subversive-propaganda campaign, which is being waged by the bourgeois propaganda media against that socialist country. They strive to erode public opinion in Poland, undermine confidence in socialist Poland. They are instigating some groups coming out against People's Poland to forming, as a matter of fact, some structural units, to shaping structurally and legally the opposition existing to the present socialist system.

Millions of dollars are streaming from the West for the support of opposition groups in Poland, which come out against socialism.

Anti-socialist groups operating in Poland are in a certain way teaming up with external groups coming out against socialist Poland.

Not the entire Polish working class, Leonid Zamyatin said, has understood the complexity of the situation and the whole danger arising to socialist Poland. But an overwhelming majority are supporting the party, supporting the programme, which has been put forward by the Polish United Workers' Party.

Speaking on the situation in China, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out, that a struggle for power is continuing in that country. The period under Mao Zedong is being condemned in the Chinese press, but Mao Zedong is not named. The economy is being militarized and an industrial base is being created for pursuing a hegemonic policy.

There have been no changes in China's foreign policy. On the contrary, anti-Soviet policy has increased manifold as compared with the Mao Zedong period. Beijing is pursuing a policy of militarism, hegemonism and rabid anti-Sovietism.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MADRID SECURITY MEETING

LD141309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 7

[Yu. Zhuravlev article: "Madrid: 'For' and 'Against'"]

[Text] A bright building, modern in form, stands on one of Madrid's central avenues. Its facade is decorated with a vivid mosaic. It is the Palace of Congresses. Major international exhibitions are usually held here, but today the building's interior has been reequipped to house the meeting of representatives of the 35 countries which took part in the CSCE.

The participants in the forthcoming meeting will be converging on Madrid at a complex moment, when mankind essentially faces a choice: Either the peoples and states will bring all forces into action to preserve peace, or they will be plunged into the abyss of a destructive nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states make no secret of their position. It is that the opportunities offered by the Madrid meeting should be utilized to reassert the course of detente as the main line in forming the situation in Europe and that accords should be elaborated on further practical steps in all the main directions of strengthening security and cooperation.

And that is not said merely for the sake of eloquence. Our record of positive deeds associated with the conscientious fulfillment of the whole range of the Helsinki accords is impressive. Just one example: In the 4 years since the Helsinki conference the Soviet Union has been visited by more than 16 million foreign citizens and more than 12 million Soviet people have traveled abroad. That is 45 percent more than in the same period before the conference.

It should be stressed that in recent years more than 300,000 people have come to the Soviet Union from various countries and have received Soviet citizenship. All these people have been found work and have received equal rights and opportunities with all USSR citizens to obtain education, medical help and social security.

The socialist society keeps the door wide open for cooperation on the basis of the principles formulated in the Final Act. True, the results could have been even greater were it not for the breakdowns in economic, cultural, athletic and other ties which have been permitted through the fault of Washington and NATO.

But although consolidating what has been done is important, it is not the main task at the Madrid meeting.

Its main aim is the joint elaboration of positive measures to overcome the complexities which have arisen in international relations and make further headway along the path of peace and cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward a whole series of concrete proposals on these problems. Among them a central place belongs to measures aimed at lessening military tension. And in the present difficult situation progress in interstate relations toward peace and detente depends to a decisive degree on this. That is why the socialist countries attach such great significance to reaching agreement in Madrid on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and on the procedure, schedule and place for such a conference. The adoption of a policy decision on this score would be a most important result from the Madrid meeting and would do a great deal to determine its success. And that would have a beneficial effect on the situation in Europe.

The idea of convening such a conference, voiced by the socialist countries more than a year ago, is, on the whole, meeting with no objections. Among the wide range of states which signed the Helsinki Final Act, a general accord is emerging on convening a conference and holding it in stages, progressing from less complex to more complex issues.

[paragraph continues]

A general understanding can also be observed on subsequently embarking on agreeing on measures in the sphere of reducing the level and density of military confrontation in Europe, including limiting military activity and reducing armed forces and arms. But differences persist on a whole series of issues.

And that is not surprising. After all, for the first time in history mankind is engaging in a quest for paths toward lasting peace not by building up armaments, but by limiting states' military activity. And that has only become possible thanks to real socialism and thanks to its tireless struggle for man's foremost right--the right to life and to peace.

Is the idea of the conference feasible? The socialist countries see the solution as being to reach an agreement at the Madrid meeting convening such a conference--an agreement which would give all future participants in the conference equal rights and opportunities to put forward proposals in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. Today such proposals have been made by the Warsaw Pact countries, and also by France, Sweden and Finland.

The interests of strengthening peace in Europe would be promoted by reaching agreement in Madrid on all the sections of the Helsinki Final Act. The conditions exist for intensifying European cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, the power industry, protection of the environment and rational utilization of natural resources. The Madrid meeting could adopt effective measures in this direction.

Even today, for instance, the holding of an all-European energy conference could be placed on a practical footing. The potentials also exist for progress in implementing the Helsinki accords in the sphere of culture, education, information and contacts--on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Final Act, naturally.

Of course, all this can be done on condition that the participating countries display the political will and a constructive approach toward elaborating mutually acceptable and balanced decisions which would lead to real progress in strengthening detente and developing cooperation on the European continent.

As for the West, including the NATO countries, there the approach to matters is varied. It seems that in France and the FRG the opinion is becoming established that the international situation, which has become more complex, must not hinder the Madrid forum: On the contrary, this could be an important stage in improving the climate of detente and cooperation in Europe.

According to FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, the FRG Government advocates discussing all items on the agenda "without recriminations," and advocates further progress in implementing all the Final Act's provisions. The FRG delegation will support, in particular, a proposal on holding an all-European congress on questions of cooperation in the energy sphere and an all-European disarmament conference.

France also advocates such a conference. Sweden too comes out in favor of a similar forum, and Finland proposes the elaboration of a disarmament program for Europe.

But what is the position of the United States, which plays the main role in NATO, with respect to Madrid? What is Washington's attitude to the socialist countries' proposal for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe? Washington, resorting to all kinds of subterfuges, seeks to avoid giving a direct answer. U.S. President J. Carter, although he asserts that "no conflict will be launched" in Madrid, has nevertheless instructed the delegation to take along a little more anti-Soviet slander on "human rights violations," on "the USSR's conduct in Afghanistan," and so forth. The intention is clear--to involve the participants in the meeting in a political confrontation and prevent a successful conclusion.

Similar statements emanate from London and from the capitals of certain other close U.S. allies.

It seems, the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is not to the liking of the White House. Its position is very vague, and also unacceptable preliminary conditions are deliberately being set, with the aim of destroying the Helsinki accords and undermining the principle of equality and identical security of states.

What do the American strategists plan for NATO? The answer to this is, perhaps, contained in the U.S. President's statement at his 2 September press conference to the effect that defense expenditure is a "good investment" which Washington is "also encouraging its European allies to make." But in that case, what about the continuation of the detente process which started in Helsinki?

The CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, analyzing the current international situation, expressed the conviction that objective potentials and sociopolitical forces exist which are capable of preventing a slide toward a new "cold war" and ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. "The relaxation of tension," the plenum resolution says, "has taken root deeply in modern international life, and real preconditions exist for preserving it as the dominant trend in world policy."

The forthcoming meeting in the Spanish capital is a kind of touchstone for the Western participants' intentions. It will show whether the United States and its NATO allies are really prepared to continue the detente policy.

"We await an answer to our proposals from the leaders of Western states," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in Alma-Ata. "We are prepared for concrete deeds for the sake of strengthening peace and improving the international situation--and we expect the same from them!"

Ilichev Address at Madrid

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, TASS--Head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev spoke today at the plenary session of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Soviet delegation," he said, "have come to Madrid with the only mandate to do their utmost so that the Madrid meeting should end with positive results, so that progress be made in the implementation of the principles and accords of the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole. Our course is stable and invariable. It firmly rests upon the foundation of the peaceful foreign policy, laid by great Lenin more than 60 years ago."

"The Soviet Union has consistently and steadily undertaken steps unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally in implementing provisions of the Final Act. Our country is true both to the essence of the historical Helsinki document and its letter. We reaffirm our profound devotion to all the principles and provisions of the Final Act as a comprehensive platform of actions of states in deepening detente and developing cooperation designed for a long period," he said.

The head of the Soviet delegation recalled that the Soviet Union was the first among the participants in the all-European conference to have given a constitutional character to the principles of mutual relations among the states, enunciated in the Final Act, to have made them law of its policy.

Then he touched in detail upon the efforts made by the Soviet Union jointly with the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries for the preservation of peace, advancement of the cause of disarmament and strengthening security guarantees of the states.

The USSR's realistic, constructive proposals on these issues, including the proposals submitted by the Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko at the current 35th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal from central Europe of 20,000 servicemen, a thousand tanks and other military equipment, testify that the Soviet Union's words are not at variance with its deeds, he stressed.

The Soviet representative noted the significance which the Soviet Union attaches to all sections of the Final Act. He spoke at length on questions pertaining to further development of the positive process that was ushered in in Helsinki. "A turn back should not be allowed, there should be no marking time, but there should be advancement forward along the lines of consolidation of European security--these are the ideas with which the Soviet Union came to attend the Madrid meeting," he said.

"The Soviet delegation," said the deputy foreign minister of the USSR, "is authorized to advance concrete proposals. They are aimed at advancing the cause of detente as the trunkline direction of moulding the situation in Europe, elaborating accords on further practical steps in all the main aspects of consolidation of security and cooperation in the European Continent."

"In the present complex situation, when the dangerous tendency of intensification of the military confrontation in Europe, stubbornly warmed up by certain aggressive circles, is becoming more pronounced, the Soviet Union believes that it is a very important task to raise an insurmountable obstacle to that dangerous tendency and lend a profound and stable character to the policy of detente," he said.

"Our forum's decision on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with the indication in it of the procedure, date and the venue for its holding, could become an important contribution to the development of the all-European process that began in Helsinki. The joint initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member-states concerning the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is generally known," Leonid Ilichev said.

"It is no secret to us," said the Soviet representative "that there are great differences in approaches of states to such a conference, there are opponents of such a conference.

One can hardly dispute now that the idea of its convocation is making way to itself, more and more countries declare in its support. The main task at the present stage is to actuate the process of military detente in Europe.

Such a question can be tackled only if no preliminary strings are attached to the convocation of the conference. Exactly such an understanding should find its reflection in the decision on convocation of the conference. And then, every state--large, medium or small, nonaligned or member of that or other military-political alliance--would get a real possibility to make its contribution to the work of the conference, to its success.

If all the participants in the meeting display due political will and the feeling of responsibility for the destinies of peace in Europe, then the convocation of the conference will become a reality. An accord on such an important issue would lend a powerful impetus to detente, would help improve the political situation in Europe.

The results of the Madrid meeting, said the Soviet representative, will depend on the political will of all its participants, on the atmosphere in which its work will be held.

Now, on the fourth day of the work of the main Madrid meeting, this should be particularly emphasized. The edifice of detente, that was erected over a long period of time, is now subjected to a strength test.

In words even the opponents of detente cannot openly attack it, they declare that detente should become comprehensive. But what is the matter? It is exactly our country, the Soviet Union which advanced and upholds the idea of indivisibility of peace. We, naturally, stand also for indivisibility of detente, for spreading it to all areas of the world.

The essence of the matter is that some people under the pretext of indivisibility of detente seek to transfer seats of tension, that arise in those or other areas of the world, to Europe, try to draw the Madrid meeting into the discussion of issues which have nothing to do with its tasks, including the so-called "Afghan issue." It is high time to understand the futility of the attempts to interfere into Afghanistan's internal affairs. The truth is that the downturn in international relations did not start with the Afghan events. It was the direct result of the course, hostile to detente, of whipping up the arms race which was adopted as far back as two years ago by the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries.

The Soviet Union's policy is fair and open, and we will not allow to cast any aspersions on it, wherever these attempts may come from.

The USSR's representative reminded the participants in the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev's words said on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act "if one looks at the course of European developments not through the prism of this moment, but in historical perspective, there is no way back from Helsinki."

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that a businesslike, constructive line would prevail and the meeting would justify the hopes placed on it not only by the European nations, but also by the peoples of the whole world.

Agreement on Procedure

LD151415 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov, TASS--Representatives of 35 states, which participated in the Conference of European Security and Cooperation and are attending the plenary session of the Madrid meeting here, approved the conclusions of the special working group, which was drafting an agenda and working on other procedural issues pertaining to the main Madrid forum.

Thus the main obstacle has been removed for a further normal work of the meeting. The point is that the main meeting opened (in keeping with the decision taken in Belgrade in 1978) on November 11 this year, in spite of the absence of an agenda, on which the participants in the preparatory meeting had failed to reach understanding. One of the causes of a lack of such understanding was the non-constructive stand of the delegations of a number of NATO member countries.

The decision of the working group is a result of the compromise, which has enabled the main meeting to carry on its work.

The decision of the special working group provides for such an organisation of the main Madrid meeting that will enable to exchange views on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and the objectives outlined by the Helsinki conference of 1975 as well as the proposals on improving security and broadening cooperation in Europe, developing the process of detente in the future.

This decision also stipulates special time that will be allotted for drafting and editing the final document of the main Madrid forum.

'Commonsense War'

LD141924 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, TASS--The decision of the preparatory meeting for the organisation of the main Madrid meeting of 1980 of representatives of participating states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, convened on the basis of the provisions of the Final Act related to further steps after the conference, has been adopted by consensus here.

Commenting on the decision in a brief interview to foreign journalists, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Leonid Ilichev said: "Common sense has won. The voice of the peoples coming out for a continuation of detente, for strengthening cooperation among peoples, for peace in the whole world has been heard."

Different Receptions

LD160024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Nov 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Vorobyev]

[Excerpt] [Vorobyev] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has opened in Madrid. The official opening ceremony of the conference took place in the Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital on 11 November at precisely 1145. This fact [words indistinct] seems unusual in view of the fact that the date of the opening was set 2 and 1/2 years ago.

What were the reasons for the difficulties which could not be overcome in the last few minutes before the opening of the conference? Where was the origin of the rumor which was immediately picked up by REUTER that the Spanish foreign minister would open the session and immediately announce its closure, because, allegedly, no agreement has been reached either on the procedure or the agenda of the conference.

This story is picked up by our correspondent in Madrid, Igor Kudrev:

[Kudrev] The problem is that the attitude adopted by certain delegations of the countries of the NATO bloc at this stage [words indistinct] to continue a constructive dialogue. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were faced, until the last moment, with the most unacceptable conditions concerning the agenda and other procedural matters. This was the reason why some Western press organs raised the hullabaloo to the effect that the meeting was not going to take place and that the blame for this was borne exclusively by the countries of the socialist camp. It was the firm position of our delegation and the delegations of the fraternal countries, as well as their energetic action, that made it possible to bring about the opening of the meeting on time.

[Vorobyev] [Words indistinct] political debates have begun. The participants in the meeting have realized that the capital of Spain is the scene of a clash between two diametrically opposed lines of policy, two different views of things.

The press has published reports and the clearly provocative action of the delegation of the United States, particularly the action of its leader, former Attorney General Griffin Bell. Sure enough, the Western press agencies were forced to admit that his tactics caused dissatisfaction even among U.S. allies in the NATO bloc.

[Kudrev] The U.S. representative, whom the Western journalists call [words indistinct] Mr Judge, did in fact try to establish his influence over other states, crudely interfering in their internal affairs.

His speech caused general astonishment as it had no relation at all to the main subject of the day: all-European security. The U.S. representative showed an obvious contempt for the aspirations of the peoples of the European Continent who seek to live in an atmosphere of peace and stability.

A different reception followed the speech of the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Ilichev. He decisively condemned all those who would like to turn the meeting in Madrid not into a businesslike conference but into a forum for propaganda, for the delivery of demagogic speeches, a form of verbal bullfight.

Delegates Speeches Cited

LD141910 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

"The Madrid meeting is of much importance in the present international situation," Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said today addressing a plenary session of the Madrid meeting. "Will the forum in the Spanish capital become a place for the intensification of confrontation on a global scale or will the participants in the meeting use it to develop the process of detente and to strengthen mutual trust? The answer that the Madrid meeting will give will be of much importance to all continents of the world," Josip Vrhovec stressed.

The Yugoslav delegate called on all the participants in the meeting to adhere to the spirit of Helsinki, to develop mutual cooperation. He said it was necessary to ensure the Madrid meeting's success.

The Yugoslav representative devoted special attention to the situation in the Mediterranean area. Noting the existence of a serious military threat in that area, he called for the utilisation of the principles worked out at the European conference in Helsinki to strengthen peace there.

The next speakers, the Foreign Minister of Turkey Ilter Turkmen and the Foreign Minister of Iceland Olafur Johannesson, also stated the need to strengthen the process started after the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and stressed the importance of the Final Act signed in Helsinki. The representative of Iceland admitted that there is no alternative to detente. Ilter Turkmen supported the proposal on the exchange of views on questions of disarmament that was made by the Swedish delegation at yesterday's session.

Czechoslovak Delegate

LD151500 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov, Anatoliy Medvedenko and Sergey Muravyev report:

During the visit to the Soviet Union of President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland, Leonid Brezhnev convincingly exposed in his speech the attempts of the USA and its closest NATO allies to divert the Madrid meeting from a discussion of urgent problems of concern not only for the European nations, but also for the peoples of the whole world, pointed out head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the meeting, Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka, speaking in a TASS interview. Leonid Brezhnev has exposed the attempts to divert the attention of the participants in the Madrid forum from examining issues pertaining to a strengthening of the process of disarmament, broadening interstate cooperation and ensuring security. The Soviet Union has done everything possible to convene and successfully hold the all-European Helsinki conference, and is today vigorously working for deepening detente and spreading it to the military field, said Jaroslav Knizka.

We fully support Leonid Brezhnev's statements to the effect that it is necessary to fight resolutely against attempts at turning the Madrid meeting into a forum of confrontation, of demagogic discussions, rather than a businesslike meeting. Maroslav Knizka said that the Czechoslovak delegation will firmly pursue in the course of the Madrid forum a line for the attainment of the agreements that would serve the interests of detente. We believe, he said, that if a businesslike approach prevails in the Palace of Congresses at the meeting of representatives of 35 states, participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, it is hoped that we will be able to discuss and take important decisions, that will, in particular, open the way to convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Other Speeches Noted

LD151846 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

Practically in all speeches of participants in the Madrid meeting there is acknowledgement of the fact that the situation in the world has lately aggravated and even noticeably worsened, as compared with the period of the Helsinki forum. One can say with full ground and responsibility that the socialist countries do not limit themselves to just pointing to the complication of the situation and are doing their utmost to bring about its recovery, to reveal those spheres where cooperation is possible, above all the most important spheres--detente, the curbing of the arms race, cooperation in the sphere of the economy, tourism, culture, other exchanges in the humanitarian field.

As to the NATO countries, as far as one can judge by statements of their representatives at the Madrid meeting, they seemingly seek to aggravate still further the already complex situation. One should not, however, draw the conclusion from this that all Western countries and all members of the North Atlantic alliance are harping here on the same tune. A whole number of Western countries, including neutral, are by no means inclined to follow the directives, which were drawn up at the NATO Brussels headquarters and which are aimed at undermining detente, further deteriorating the international atmosphere. Speeches made by representatives of different countries at the latest plenary sessions show that things at the Madrid meeting stand exactly this way.

The head of the delegation of the GDR, First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski stressed in his speech that those Helsinki accords that had already been put into life introduced many positive aspects into the life of people in different countries, consolidated the main human right--the right to live. The Final Act that was adopted in Helsinki is not the end, but the beginning of a long way. Werner Krolikowski cited examples of the growing fruitful international cooperation and also bilateral cooperation of the GDR with many European countries and called for a further advance along these lines. In the recent five years, the GDR signed more than 160 treaties and agreements with the majority of the European states in all spheres envisaged by the Final Act.

The GDR representative befittingly rebuffed political speculations in connection with events around Afghanistan and pointed out that detente was impaired not by the Soviet Union's legitimate aid to the Government of Afghanistan but by the NATO's decision, adopted as far back as in 1978 on escalation of the arms race, and the earlier plans of deploying new American nuclear missiles in Europe, establishment on the continent of new American military bases.

The way to consolidation of peace in Europe, reduction of the level of military confrontation, limitation of the arms race, attainment at the Madrid meeting of the accord on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be the main result and a bit success of the Madrid forum, stressed the GDR representative.

In his interesting and constructive speech the Foreign Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen pointed to the importance of implementation of the measures of trust, envisaged by the Final Act. On the whole, we believe, the minister said, that this provision of the Final Act has been fulfilled in such a way that it justified the expectations of the countries, parties to the all-European conference. The foreign minister of Finland has said that Finland submitted its proposals on disarmament in Europe and pointed out that they are not at variance with proposals of other countries, they do not substitute those proposals, but can supplement them.

Having declared for expansion of business links between different countries, the representative of Finland has said: "As to our economic cooperation with socialist countries, it is steadily on the rise. This particularly refers to Finnish-Soviet trade relations which are based on long-term treaties and are mutually beneficial."

The speech made by French representative Jacques Martin did not do without statements pertaining to events around Afghanistan, which have not become somewhat more convincing from their being reiterated by some Western delegates. But there were also constructive elements in this speech. Turning to subjects of discussion at the Madrid meeting, he pointed to a whole number of positive results in implementation of the Helsinki accords. There are achievements also in the economic and cultural spheres and in the sphere of exchange of the humanitarian character. Jacques Martin set forth the well-known French proposals on convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe. Though these proposals differ (and rather substantially in a number of issues) from proposals of socialist countries in the sphere of military detente, France's striving to make a constructive contribution to limitation of the arms race was received by many delegates with understanding and interest.

The speech by the head of the Portuguese delegation sounded puzzling to many participants in the Madrid meeting who were present in the Hall of the Palace of Congresses. Resorting to phraseology of the worst "cold war" time, he tried to use the rostrum of the forum to intimidate its participants with the imaginary "Soviet military threat."

Listening to these absurd statements (the Soviet Union did not undertake a single unfriendly act towards Portugal, but, on the contrary, did its utmost to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with that country, and that was approved by the Portuguese people), one could not shake off the thought that they were prepared not in Lisbon but somewhere at NATO offices.

A very complex diplomatic activity is unfolding at the Madrid meeting. The impression is that some Western representatives (we repeat, not all) should like to just thwart it, and with this aim they undertook a number of steps, but the meeting is continuing. The peace forces of different countries of Europe believe that the meeting would be fruitful that the peoples of all 35 participating states will get a concrete benefit from it.

Czyrek Interview

LD171151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA interview with Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek: "The General Course Is Detente"]

[Text] This week the fall meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened in the Spanish capital of Madrid. On the eve of this event SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, through the APN bureau in Warsaw, asked Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to describe the tasks of the present forum. Here is what he said:

Activity to consolidate the positive, peaceful trends in the development of international relations is invariably the basic content of the Warsaw Pact states' policy. This line has been reflected in numerous initiatives contained in joint documents. The results of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee are a continuation of this policy.

In the present international situation the Madrid meeting acquires special significance. We are aware of the existence of differences in the states' positions regarding many problems which are to be discussed in Madrid. However, we believe that despite the differences in views it is possible to achieve accords on basic problems of significance for the further stabilization of the situation in Europe, the reduction of the threat of war, the consolidation of security and the development of all-round cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The reaching of an accord on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe will be a particularly important task for the Madrid meeting.

The Warsaw Pact states' initiative in convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and France's similar proposal have been the subject of animated dialogue between the European states. However, a number of important problems still require further discussion and agreements. The stance presented at the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee should help to reach an accord on these problems. We believe that the conference's formula must be framed in flexible terms and must not contain any preliminary conditions. We also believe that the conference must begin with a discussion of the problems which can be resolved right now. We are satisfied with the fact that the majority of states agree with us that at the first stage the conference's work should be focused on expanding confidence-building measures, which would facilitate the transition at the second stage to an examination of specific measures in the sphere of lowering the levels of military confrontation in Europe.

We view the problems of curbing the arms race and continuing detente in Europe in a comprehensive way. In this connection we fully support the recently initiated Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and we also advocate the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty on which the success of further Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear potentials and of disarmament talks as a whole will depend to a considerable degree. We assess highly the role of the USSR's constructive policy in the sphere of limiting the arms race and maintaining political dialogue with the Western countries and, most importantly, consolidating the relaxation of tension and preserving peace throughout the world.

Poland, in continuing the main line of its foreign policy, is making a contribution to the socialist community states' joint international efforts. We are acting for the sake of the development of all-round friendly cooperation within the framework of our alliance and we are seeking to consolidate the ties between our countries and their collaboration in the international arena.

This year our country has twice played host to important conferences of the Warsaw Pact's supreme political organs. Poland is also taking an active part in the Vienna talks, the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and wherever questions of security and disarmament are being discussed. Our country is interested in ensuring that the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe or one of its stages is held in Warsaw. We are grateful to the USSR and all our friends for supporting this proposal. There is no doubt that the convening and success of the conference would be an important contribution to the improvement of the political climate in Europe and would help the process of the relaxation of tension to become irreversible and international security to be consolidated.

NATO, Violating Helsinki

LD170936 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Viktor Shlenov commentary on Madrid CSCE conference]

[Text] The preliminary talks in connection with the drafting of the conference agenda showed that the United States and some of its NATO allies are seeking to transform this meeting into a political confrontation. They would like the Madrid forum to become not a serious conference but an auditorium for banal propaganda, for demagogic speeches. What, therefore, is the objective of this obstructive tactic?

It seems to me that the NATO countries wish to divert the conference from an examination of the most urgent problems of present-day Europe: questions of military detente. This is logical. The fact is that they are establishing projects for an unprecedented arms race aimed at achieving military domination over the socialist countries.

The objective of this tactic, wrote the American newspaper DAILY WORLD, consists in torpedoing the debate on proposals concerning military detente and disarmament made by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

Well, this is not what the European peoples are expecting from Madrid. First and foremost, they would like the representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada to provide concrete measures aimed at averting the threat of war. They expect the Madrid meeting to outline at least the first steps likely to give mankind a genuine hope of slowing down the absurd arms race. They await decisions likely to lighten the burden of military expenditure which undermines the well-being of the workers.

Everything leads one to believe that the Western participants at the Madrid meeting are aware of the extreme unpopularity of their position. Consequently, the Atlantic diplomats are seeking to lay on the Soviet Union the blame for the delays during the drafting of the agenda. They allege, for instance, that the Soviet Union is opposed to examining the results of the application of the Helsinki decisions. This is a shameless lie.

The Soviet Union is not at all opposed to a rigorous and multifarious verification of the practical implementation of these decisions. It has nothing to fear because the Soviet Union has always been faithful to their spirit and letter, which cannot precisely be said of the NATO member countries. Judge for yourselves, listeners.

The final document of the Helsinki conference called on European countries to contribute to a lowering of confrontation in Europe, whereas NATO exacerbates it by implementing a program of modernization which will cost billions of dollars.

The final document calls for the development of economic, cultural and athletic contacts between the participants at the European conference, whereas the Carter administration imposed an embargo on trade with the Soviet Union, broke off the scientific relations of American research workers with their Soviet colleagues, and wanted to torpedo athletic contacts by attempting to organize a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

And do not discrimination against national minorities in the United States and Great Britain, the depriving of millions of men of their right to work, one of man's fundamental rights, represent a brutal violation of these rights?

This is why those who would like to turn the Madrid meeting not into a forum for a constructive exchange of views, but into a court of law, should understand that allegations regarding the nonimplementation of the Helsinki understandings should be made not against the Soviet Union but against the United States and its Atlantic allies.

The Soviet Union resolutely rises up against attempts to turn Madrid into a sterile talk factory which would last months. Why waste time when Europe is waiting for urgent decisions upon which its fate depends? The most imperative task of the present moment is to reach an understanding on the measures which can serve the interests of security and a peaceful future for the European peoples. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made concrete proposals aimed at diminishing military tension, first and foremost the proposal to reach an agreement in Madrid concerning the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The socialist countries are ready to examine any other proposal concerning the content, agenda, and time limits of such a conference.

The Soviet Union is also ready to discuss in Madrid any other problem which could contribute to the strengthening of trust between the European countries and start up military detente.

CONGRESS OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN MADRID

LD162056 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 16 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

The 15th Congress of the Socialist International is in session here. The delegates heard with profound interest the report "control over armaments and disarmament," which was delivered by chairman of the Working Group of the Socialist International on Disarmament, Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland Kalevi Sorsa.

In his report he emphasized the pressing need of full and universal disarmament. Touching in this connection upon the meeting of representatives of 35 states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is being held in Madrid these days, Kalevi Sorsa stressed the need of taking at the Madrid forum concrete steps aimed at development and deepening of cooperation between countries of the European Continent and ensuring security in Europe. It is particularly important in this respect, he said, that the first step should be made at the meeting in preparations for the holding of a European conference on disarmament that would guarantee continuation of the process that began in Helsinki.

In speeches of a number of delegations, particularly from Latin American countries, concern was expressed over the U.S. attempts to prevent the development on the continent of the national liberation movement, a call was made for unity of actions of all democratic forces. "The Caribbean basin countries, said Grenada's representative, need in the first place the right to collective security in order to ensure their right to live, to the holding of those reforms that our countries need. The United States has no right whatsoever to interfere into the internal affairs of our states, as it happened in Chile and recently in Jamaica."

The committee in defence of the revolution of Nicaragua was formed at the congress by proposal of the Chairman of the Socialist International W. Brandt. The committee will give support to the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against interference into internal affairs of that country.

The congress of the Socialist International, that has ended its work, in its resolution, has called to limitation of armaments and ratification of the SALT II treaty. The resolution denounces the "limited nuclear war" conception, advanced by the Jimmy Carter administration, and called for an end to the new escalation of the arms race.

The participants in the congress pointed to the profound economic crisis, being experienced by capitalist countries, and also the steadily growing unemployment.

The congress of the Socialist International denounced the fascist and dictatorial regimes in Bolivia, a number of other Latin American countries, the United States' support of the reactionary military junta in South Korea.

The Socialist International will hold its next congress in March 1983.

NY TIMES CITED ON 'UNWILLINGNESS' TO MEET IRANIAN TERMS

LD162032 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 16 Nov, TASS--The threat of an impasse in the question of the release of American hostages in Iran has appeared because of the unwillingness of the Carter administration to save them by sacrificing legal claims to Tehran from American banks, companies and individuals, writes the newspaper New York TIMES. As is known, the newspaper stresses, the U.S. President Jimmy Carter has said that the secret American plan of solution of the hostages crisis, which was brought to Algeria by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and then sent by Algerian officials to Tehran, is allegedly "sufficient" to dispel Iran's anxiety which was expressed in its known four conditions. But Iran did not reply to that message of the United States and handed over the hostages question to consideration of a special commission, and the Christopher delegation returned to the United States, losing the hope that Iran will send its representatives to Algiers for direct negotiations, the newspaper writes.

Commenting on the causes of such a stand on the part of Iran, the New York TIMES writes with reference to American officials that the United States' reply to Iran was "positive" only by the tone, but not in substance. Thus, in the American document it was directly pointed to legal and political obstacles that stand on the way of implementation of three out of four main conditions of Iran: the return of all frozen Iranian assets to Iran through annulling all sorts of legal rulings, the repeal of all private and governmental claims to Iran and the return to Tehran of the wealth of the late shah.

These obstacles are impressive, writes the New York TIMES. Thus, for instance, the U.S. finance department alone issued a number of decrees which allow foreign sections of American banks to use Iranian deposits for paying off the loans granted earlier to Iran, and which also allow to submit financial claims to Iran on the part of individuals. Besides, the newspaper writes, more than 270 suits, now under consideration at American courts, were brought against Iran by banks, companies and individuals, demanding "material compensation" of more than 6,500 million dollars.

PRAVDA: MONOPOLIES USE GULF WAR TO MANIPULATE OIL MARKET

LD141129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Vadim Biryukov "Commentator's Column": "At Someone Else's Expense"]

[Text] While increasing its military presence in the Persian Gulf the United States is attempting to convince the world public that is it doing this allegedly with the aim of defending "vital U.S. interests." This means primarily the supposed great dependence of the American economy on oil obtained from the Persian Gulf countries. But how great is this dependence in reality?

The American Petroleum Institute recently reported that the largest quantity of "black gold" in the history of the country--391.4 billion barrels--has been stockpiled in U.S. storage tanks. Nevertheless, the representatives of the oil monopolies, supported by the powerful "oil lobby" on Capitol Hill, urge a further increase in strategic stockpiles of oil.

The availability of significant reserves of oil is in the interests of the monopolies as it allows them to manipulate prices on the domestic market and receive fabulous profits. It was not for nothing that the actions of the U.S. oil kings in 1979--when, citing an imaginary fuel shortage, they first increased fuel prices sharply and then, having offered the reserves for sale, grabbed a large sum of money--were called "a great robbery." According to figures in the newspaper the Washington POST, such oil giants as Gulf Oil, Mobil and EXXON, having artificially created "petrol famine" received subsequently returns which in a number of cases amounted to profits of 300 percent.

Foreign oil is all the more of a tasty morsel for American capital because the cost of obtaining it, from the Persian Gulf region, for example, is less than the expenses connected with obtaining oil from the United States itself. This is why the American monopolies prefer not to increase but to cut back oil output within the country. According to the latest data from the technology assessment board the U.S. Congress, by 1985 the United States will be producing only about 8 million barrels of oil per day in comparison with 10.2 million barrels at present. And this is in spite of the fact that, with the inclusion of coal, fuel shale and also unworked deposits of oil, fuel reserves in the United States, according to specialist calculations, are several times bigger than those in the Near East countries.

The methods, adopted in the interests of supposedly "resolving" the energy crisis in the United States, are an example of how shamelessly monopolies act in the pursuit of super-profits.

SUPPORT OF 'AGGRESSIVE' ISRAELI POLICY RECONFIRMED

LD152044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Arutyunov Rafael]

[Text] In Washington talks between Israel's Prime Minister M. Begin and U.S. President Carter have ended. It can be said that the main result of the talks is the U.S. renewed confirmation of its support for Israel's policy in the Middle East, that line which encourages Tel Aviv's aggressive and expansionist policy. After the talks, President Carter said that the United States will continue to exercise so-called solid relations with Israel. President Carter confirmed the eternal U.S. commitment to guaranteeing so-called Israeli security and provide comprehensive support to it. It is very well known that Israel is carrying out all its aggressive and expansionist actions to guarantee what it calls its security. On this pretext, Tel Aviv refuses to realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their independent state.

It is worth mentioning that the United States itself does not want to recognize the Palestinians' right to establish their independent state and refuses to recognize the PLO and the need for this sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people to play a role in the Middle East settlement. Also on the basis of this alleged security, Israel over many years has been committing bestial aggression against Lebanon. With the assistance of its agents, the isolationists of Haddad, Israel in fact occupies regions in southern Lebanon. In addition, the Israeli leaders have included in the so-called security belt the whole of southern Lebanon up to the Litani River. All those criminal actions and plans are being encouraged by the standing U.S. commitment to guarantee the so-called security of Israel.

REAGAN APPOINTS MEESE, BAKER TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF, NSC

LD151554 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] San Francisco, 15 Nov, TASS--President-elect Ronald Reagan yesterday made first appointments to his White House staff. Edwin Meese will be appointed to the National Security Council and will become a counsellor with a cabinet rank, an entirely new job in the White House. His task will be to coordinate the work of the National Security Council, the president's domestic policy staff and the cabinet administration. Edwin Meese has been for a long time considered Ronald Reagan's confidant. A lawyer from San Diego, he headed Reagan's staff when he was the governor of California. Edwin Meese managed Ronald Reagan's election campaign this year.

James Baker will become the White House chief of staff. This year he managed the election campaign of George Bush who was elected vice-president of the United States. He is also one of the Reagan team. According to Washington POST, James Baker, who will be on the National Security Council, will supervise White House relations with Congress and the American press.

Speaking in Los Angeles, Edwin Meese said that only James Baker and he would have permanent direct access to the president.

MEDIA ON CHARGES AGAINST CULTURAL REVOLUTION FIGURES

LD161756 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov, TASS--Chinese newspapers today carry a summary of the indictment meted out by the special prosecuting office under the supreme prosecuting office of China "against the counterrevolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing". Mao Zedong's widow and 15 other "chief criminals" are accused of "persecution of party leaders and statesmen on the basis of false charges, repressions against functionaries and popular masses, preparation of a counterrevolutionary armed state coup d'etat," etc. 10 persons, out of 16 defendants, will face trial which is to open next week, since the other criminals "have already died".

From the indictment it is clear that the main crimes were committed in the period of the Cultural Revolution, the inspirer of which, as is known, was Mao Zedong. Though the document does not reveal the total number of victims of the Cultural Revolution, it stresses that Jiang Qing and her accomplices must answer for "the death of 35,000 and persecution of half a million people".

Among the crimes imputed to the counterrevolutionary grouping mentioned also is the alleged attempt on the life of Chairman Mao Zedong, this testifying to "the intention of the organizers of the trial to shift the blame for the tragic consequences of the Cultural Revolution and other Maoist experiments to the widow of the 'great helmsman' and her accomplices so as to whitewash Mao himself and even to pose him as a victim of a 'counterrevolutionary conspiracy'."

RACHKOV EXAMINES 'SIGNS' OF PRC ENERGY DIFFICULTIES

LD101725 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian on 3 November, 80, carries on page 22, under the headline "Beijing's 'oil card,'" an 800-word article by observer B. Rachkov on signs of PRC energy difficulties. Rachkov declares that, "as PRC planning organs themselves admit, the increase in oil extraction in the country has practically ceased" and notes that China is failing to supply Japan with the agreed quantities of oil. These difficulties, he suggests, are the reason for "Beijing's clumsy attempt to replace the superseded publicity for Chinese oil with publicity for Chinese coal." However, Rachkov sees "caution on the part of Western business circles" regarding these new Chinese claims. He concludes: "Even Beijing itself is occasionally forced to admit the existence of a serious crisis in the PRC's fuel and energy sectors. As RENMIN RIBAO reported recently, 20-30 percent of the PRC's industrial capacity is now standing idle because of the shortage of fuel for the country's power stations and the electricity shortage. The newspaper acknowledges the existence in the country of a profound energy crisis that seriously undermines 'the economy and the population's living standards.'"

"Such is one result of the Beijing hegemonists' antipopular policy. In promising Western capital mountains of gold in exchange for the equipment so essential for the faster modernization of the Chinese military industry, the Beijing leaders are concerned least of all with the interests of the Chinese people, whom they are making pay for their own failures."

INDIAN REACTION TO UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT CITED

LD151614 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Nov, TASS--It is with profound satisfaction that India had received the news about the upcoming official friendly visit of Leonid Brezhnev to India, Soviet newsmen were told by Kedar Nath Modi, chairman of the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry. He expressed conviction that Leonid Brezhnev's visit would give a fresh impetus to the development of economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Underlining that the Soviet assistance was of major significance to the economic development of India, Mr Modi said that the friendly political and economic relations between the Soviet Union and India were a firm guarantee of a steady advance of the peoples of the two countries along the path of economic and social progress.

Professor Rashiduddin Khan, MP, told a TASS correspondent that Leonid Brezhnev's visit would be of great significance for further development of multifaceted bilateral relations which had significantly broadened out in the past years.

Rashiduddin Khan underlined that as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's visit cooperation between the two countries would encompass new spheres in the economy, culture, science and technology.

A statement by the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society says that the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to India acquires special importance in the context of the aggravation of the situation in Asia brought about the aggressive policy of Washington and Beijing which are threatening freedom, independence and sovereignty of the developing states, India among them. The United States and China are stepping up anti-Indian subversive activities, interfering openly in the affairs of the north-eastern regions of the country and the Jammu-and-Kashmir State, fanning up separatist sentiments and directing reactionary religious and communal forces there.

The actions of the Washington-Beijing axis in the region are largely directed at the encirclement of India. With that purpose the United States and China ship arms to the military regime in Pakistan. The rapid growth of the scale of U.S. military preparations in the zone of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean poses a special threat to all the countries of the region.

In the present circumstances the Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation are a weighty factor in the struggle against the threat of war, against the aggressive plans of imperialist and hegemonistic forces.

The Indian-Soviet Cultural Society stresses in its statement that India wholeheartedly welcomes the forthcoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev, who is tirelessly working for peace and relaxation of international tension and who is a true friend of the Indian people.

BULANTSEV VIEWS FOREIGN BACKING OF INDIAN EXTREMISTS

LD141217 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 p 4

[S. Bulantsev commentary: "The Facts Behind the Plot"]

[Text] Alarming reports have been received during the last few days from northern and northwestern India, where in a number of towns bloody clashes between Hindus and Muslims have begun again. Thus in Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh State) a curfew has been imposed for the third time since August of this year. The educational establishments and shops in the city have been closed indefinitely. Although extra army units have been brought into Moradabad, disturbances are continually breaking out, as a result of which dozens of inhabitants have been killed and hundreds wounded.

Relations between the Hindus and the Muslims in India was never antagonistic. History bears witness to the fact that the two largest religious communities can coexist peacefully, solving jointly the problems which the Indian people face. At the same time it is well known that rightwing forces have always tried to play on the religious feelings of the populace and to stir up intolerance towards adherents of other religions for the attainment of their own mercenary ends. And, according to the Indian press the militarized chauvinist fascist organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) should be mentioned first of all, in this connection.

At one time, the founders of the organization used the religious-chauvinist slogan "India--Only for the Hindus" (two concepts must be distinguished here: the Hindu as the follower of the religion of Hinduism and the Indian, in general, the citizen of India, without reference to religious affiliation). In fact the RSS was involved in the murder of the great son of the Indian people Mahatma Gandhi, who made impassioned appeals for peace and love between the followers of Brahma and Allah.

Recent events bear witness to the fact that the RSS has external allies and patrons who have long been trying to harm India's sovereignty and security. The world press writes about links between reactionary forces in the religious community with Chinese, American and Pakistani special services, whose aim is to wrest a number of states from India, to weaken and worsen the strategic positions of this great Asian power, whose policies are a serious obstacle on the path to the realization of the plans of Washington, Beijing and Islamabad, which are a threat to the cause of peace. Now, judging from appearances they have been joined by Tel Aviv.

The Delhi weekly NEW WAVE reports that thugs from the RSS have undergone training in Israel under the guidance of instructors from the special services. This fact is extremely characteristic; Subramaniam Swami, well known for his extremely rightwing views, who is called by the democratic press of India "the troubadour of the RSS," recently received an invitation to visit Israel. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD which is closely connected with government circles, writes: "In recent times Tel Aviv has been courting rightwing Indian activists. Behind this invitation," the newspaper states, "can be seen the Israeli's intention to make use of the tragic clashes between the Hindus and the Muslims in order to drive a wedge into India's friendly relations with the Arab countries."

In January 1979 Moshe Dayan, at that time Israel's minister of foreign affairs, secretly visited Delhi. According to the newspapers, he attempted to persuade the leaders of the Janata Party, which was then in power, to act against the Arabs in general and against the Palestine Liberation Organization in particular. However, Tel Aviv's plans suffered complete failure: In March of this year the government led by Indira Gandhi announced diplomatic recognition of the PLO. Since then Israel has been trying to "take revenge" for its unachieved plans.

At different times the most motley international reaction has more than once attempted to turn the country from the path of radical socioeconomic reform to abandonment of the pursuit of an independent foreign policy. Suffering one fiasco after another, the Indian people's enemies are falling back upon such base methods as the kindling of hatred between religious communities and the provocation of bloody confrontations.

PDPA DECISION ON KARMAL USSR VISIT REPORTED

LD152234 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Nov, TASS--The Afghan press has today published the decision on the 4th plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee on the results of Babrak Karmals' visit to the Soviet Union. It highly evaluates the results of this visit, which is viewed as a new historical stage in developing and strengthening the fraternal unshakeable friendship between the parties, states and the peoples of the two countries.

These traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, the decision indicates, have assumed a fraternal character, have become relations of revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation since the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The party Central Committee has fully approved of the results of Babrak Karmal's visit to the Soviet Union and expressed satisfaction with the talks in Moscow, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness and full mutual understanding, in whose course were discussed issues, pertaining to the development of Afghan-Soviet relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as topical international issues. The decision by the party Central Committee expresses profound support for the statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expressing full identity of views of the sides on all issues under discussion and outlining ways for a political settlement of the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan.

Leonid Brezhnev's statement to the effect that the Soviet Union will do its internationalist duty to the Afghan people, to the government headed by Babrak Karmal is viewed by the plenary meeting as being of principled importance, as inspiring all party members, all true patriots of Afghanistan to ultimately crushing the counter-revolutionary intervention, achieving the unity of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to an even more resolute fight for the implementation of the ideas of the April revolution.

The plenum pointed out that Babrak Karmal's visit to the Soviet Union, its results and the hospitable welcome accorded to him by the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people have been enthusiastically appreciated by the citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and supported by various sections of the Afghan society.

The plenary meeting of the party Central Committee pointed out that after the victory of the April revolution the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have achieved certain successes in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution, in strengthening the party and the carrying out fundamental socio-economic transformations. At the same time the party Central Committee maintains that so far insufficient measures are being taken for the reconstruction and ensuring a rise in the economy of Afghanistan, increasing agricultural output and effective use of the homeland's natural resources.

The plenum of the Central Committee considers it necessary to support the proposal of the Politbureau on the founding soon of a national patriotic front to consolidate all of the country's patriotic national forces in the creative effort for building a new flourishing Afghanistan.

The plenum of the party Central Committee, the decision says, again stresses that the most important objectives of the party and the state at the present stage of the revolution are as before the attainment of true unity of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, consolidation and strengthening of its ranks, merciless struggle against the enemies of the April revolution, ultimately crushing counter-revolutionary intervention and bandit groupings, clearing in the next few months the whole of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of these enemies. The plenum considers that at the present stage of the development of the revolution it is necessary to centre attention on an upswing in the economy of the country, carrying out fundamental social transformations, ensuring an improvement in the people's material welfare.

AFGHAN COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY EXERCISES CITED

LD152328 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 15 Nov, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has issued a communique by the Operations Division of Afghanistan's National Defence Ministry.

The communique says that joint airforce and land force exercises are to be held in Kabul, Parvan, Chazni and Nangarhar provinces starting from November 16 this year to check and control the cooperation of the units of the people's armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Troops have been sent into the above-said areas for carrying out exercises.

DRA PAPER CITED ON U.S., PRC, PAKISTANI INTERFERENCE

LD161422 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 Nov, TASS--The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES expresses a serious concern over Pakistan's militarisation with the aid of China and the USA. The newspaper emphasizes editorially that the intensive arming of Pakistan as well as the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area pose a serious threat to peace and security in the region and the cause of the increasing tension in this part of the globe.

The newspaper resolutely condemns the active role which Beijing plays in the militarisation of Pakistan. China supplies that country with weapons regularly, particularly after the triumph of the April revolution in Afghanistan. Today imperialism headed by the USA in alliance with the Chinese hegemonists and reactionary circles makes use of Pakistani territory for conducting subversive activity against Afghanistan and other countries of the region, India, in particular. The Kabul NEW TIMES points out that Beijing together with its allies continues to conduct an undeclared war against Afghanistan and is broadening a propagandist campaign against the DRA.

The newspaper writes further that the alliance between Pakistan and China under U.S. aegis is aimed at effecting interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. The opinion of the Kabul NEW TIMES is that the training of insurgents and counter-revolutionary elements, the provision of them with weapons of Chinese, Pakistani, U.S., Egyptian, and British make as well as the use of Pakistan's territory for subversive activity do not meet the interests of its people but on the contrary serves the interests of imperialism which is trying to suppress progressive forces and the national liberation movement in the region.

SOVIET-THAI CONSULTATIONS HELD AT USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY

Firyubin, Arun Phanuphong Meeting

LD141740 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--Soviet-Thai consultations were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 13 and 14. Questions of mutual interest were discussed. Taking part in the consultations were Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Arun Phanuphong.

Noted from the Soviet side was the danger posed by the foreign policy course of certain international circles which are aggravating tension around Kampuchea and trying to create a seat of military danger in Southeast Asia. The conviction was expressed that no problems that could not be solved peacefully, by way of talks, exist between countries of Indochina and ASEAN countries.

Gromyko, Arun Phanuphong Talks

LD141958 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today Thailand's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Arun Phanuphong, who was staying in the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

Views on the situation in Southeast Asia, and on the state of Soviet-Thai relations were exchanged during the conversation which passed in a frank atmosphere.

USSR, KAMPUCHEA SIGN AGREEMENT ON PERSONNEL TRAINING

LD160034 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Nov, TASS--An agreement has been signed here on Soviet aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the training of skilled personnel for the national economy. Under the agreement young Kampucheans will be trained in the Soviet Union, and a vocational training center will be set up in Phnom Penh with the assistance of Soviet specialists. Kampuchea's public Education Minister Chan Ven said that these measures would help train within a short time skilled workers for the rehabilitation and development of Kampuchea's economy.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN CO THACH LEAVES MOSCOW 10 NOVEMBER

LD141529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, left Moscow for home 10 November after a stopover in the Soviet Union.

Nguyen Co Thach was seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin and other officials. The sendoff party included Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

KUBADINSKI, BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD141443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 11 November a Bulgarian National Assembly delegation headed by P. Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies I.S. Gustov and L.A. Makarova; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

The welcoming party included D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Visit to Minsk

LD142322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, has had a meeting in Minsk with a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Kabadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The delegation visited the Minsk tractor works, where a meeting of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship was held. The guests from Bulgaria visited the Khatyn memorial complex.

Visit to Volgograd

LD161402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Volgograd--The delegation from the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, which is visiting the Soviet Union, has arrived here. At the Volgograd Gorispolkom the guests were told about the successes of the working people in the 10th 5-Year Plan and competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Bulgarian parliamentarians laid a wreath at the obelisk to the defenders of Stalingrad in the Square to Fallen Fighters, as well as flowers in the Hall of Military Glory at the legendary Mamayevo Kurgan. Today the Bulgarian delegation is continuing to acquaint itself with the hero-city.

DEMICHEV-LED CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD161534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Today a delegation of figures from Soviet culture and art led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture left Moscow for Prague to participate in the Days of Soviet Culture in the CSSR. Among those seeing them off was CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Lovetinsky.

BAYBAKOV, ROMANIAN COUNTERPART DISCUSS PLAN COORDINATION

LD101307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Gosplan Reception"]

[Text] On 5 November N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee. Questions connected with the completion of work on coordinating the USSR and Romanian state plans for 1981-1985 were discussed.

ROMANIAN MINISTER AVRAM CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU061948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry, now on a visit to the Soviet Union, had interviews with S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, N. A. Matsev, minister of oil industry, V. A. Kazakov, minister of aircraft industry, and V. N. Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry.

Questions were examined related to the development of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in machine building over the 1981-1985 interval, as well as in the ensuing period.

KANIA CHAIRS PZPR CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD160018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2314 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov (TASS)--A conference of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and the first secretaries of provincial party committees, as well as department heads of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania.

During the conference, problems connected with implementation of the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum were examined, together with the tasks facing the party before the seventh plenum. The conference participants also discussed social and economic problems of Poland. Much attention during the debate was devoted to party work among the population. It was emphasized during the debate that this work should be carried out in a more dynamic manner, using new forms of activities employing party activists and ordinary members of the party.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'PROBLEM' OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

LD162154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The organ of the PZPR Central Committee, TRYBUNA LUDU, writes that the problem of the trade union movement is at the center of attention of Polish society. Today practically all are of the unanimous opinion that without changes in this sphere we will not avoid a fortuity in politics and negative phenomena in the activity of the state, the paper notes. However, the socialist nature of the system, approved by all, calls for the strengthening of the role of the working class in all spheres. For this reason we cannot agree to the trade unions being independent of the party, or becoming the sole genuine representative of the workers. Such a resolution of the issue, the paper notes, would spell the alienation of the party from its social base, from its class foundation. The role of the working class must be expressed by its political organization and--its party, and also the state system created by it--the people's councils and the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

PRAGUE SPRING LEADER CALLS FOR WESTERN SUPPORT FOR POLAND

LD141113 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 2-3 Nov 80 pp 1, 20

[Jiri Pelikan article: "The Brezhnev Doctrine for Warsaw Too?"]

[Text] The communique on the recent Russian-Polish talks in Moscow should be read in the following way: First, Moscow does not see the process of democratization in Poland as a people's reform movement but "the attempt by imperialist circles to maintain subversive activities against socialist Poland and to interfere in its affairs." This means that the movement must be stopped and the situation restored to "normality," in other words to a monopoly of power for the one party and for the trade union which acts as a transmission shaft for the party. Second, Moscow prefers to stifle this movement with internal Polish forces and expresses "the conviction that the party and the Warsaw government will solve the serious problems which they are facing." Third, if the Polish party proves incapable of "normalizing" the situation or if it joins the new trade union in speaking out for the reforms and the workers aspirations, the communique postulates the premise of applying the "Brezhnev doctrine" to Poland--a doctrine which gives the USSR "the right to intervene to save socialism" in any country in the "camp."

Therefore, with this appeal to "geopolitical realism" and with the new confrontation between the independent trade union and the government, the situation in Poland is again causing serious concern among all those who welcomed the agreement at the end of August with satisfaction and who are following with sympathy the process of reform in that country. We are not particularly worried about the bitter debate within the young trade union, the conflicts within the party and the leadership group: All that is natural because, when the door is opened to greater participation by citizens in public life, there are bound to be jarring notes, extremes, radical trends and anger which have built up over the long years of silence and false unanimity. These are minority and marginal elements in the magnificent people's movement which involves the vast majority of the Polish people in the search for socialism with freedom. There is no doubt that the Polish people can find a solution to the present crisis if there is no interference, pressure or external threat to exasperate the population and create tragic tension.

It is precisely for this reason that Moscow's brutal cynicism is a cause for concern--the cynicism shown when Moscow talks of interference by imperialist circles (the Soviet and East German newspapers are increasingly seeing this interference in FRG Government circles, in other words Schmidt and Genscher) at the very time when the press in the Eastern bloc countries, especially Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the USSR itself, is launching a campaign to denigrate the democratic development in Poland accompanied by extremely serious practical steps like the virtual closure of the borders between Poland and East Germany and similar limitations imposed by the USSR and Czechoslovakia: A step aimed not so much--as many people think--at preventing ideological contagion but rather at concealing the buildup of Warsaw Pact military forces along all Poland's borders. It would be a grave mistake to regard the speeches made by Honecker, Husak and Bilak and the recent measures taken as an autonomous action by the East Berlin and Prague regimes as pressure on a Brezhnev who is more understanding toward developments in Poland. Quite the reverse; these regimes are the ones which are most closely tied to the USSR leadership group and to its hard core, and everything they do should be interpreted as the expression of Moscow's will.

The outcry against the West's imaginary interference serves to cover the real interference and pressures from Moscow which, in the present phase, are being concentrated on the Polish party's leadership group in order to make its position less flexible and prevent the Gdansk agreements from being carried out faithfully, in order to block the people's movement and especially the new autonomous trade union. There is no doubt that Moscow has some allies within the Polish leadership group, among those who are afraid of losing their positions with all their privileges. These people have acted with great skill in the most recent period: The registration of the Solidarity trade union, with changes imposed in order to humiliate Lech Walesa and the independent trade union and create a split between moderate and radical elements; in order to divide the workers, hitherto united, between those who obtain wage increases and other concessions and those who feel left out and betrayed; to tire out the grass roots and a section of the population which is expecting immediate and radical changes and economic improvements but who are instead facing an ever weaker economy with a \$25 billion debt. All this, combined with the passiveness and hostility of a section of the party apparatus, the police (still very powerful) and some economic managers (those who are less well qualified but powerful owing to their ties with the party apparatus and the police) could lead to a deadlock, loaded with tension and open to dangerous provocations.

However, although the Polish party is not capable of stifling the people's movement in this way (as Gomulka succeeded in doing once before between 1956 and 1958) and although progress is being made within the party by the forces of revival and reform, open to dialogue with the grass roots and to democratic development of the socialist society, nobody should disregard the real danger of a Soviet intervention which could again take the form of a collective Warsaw Pact action as in 1968 (as indicated by Kirilenko's trip to Czechoslovakia and the Bulgarian-GDR communique, which talks of "the common commitment to safeguard socialism wherever it is in danger"). It is true that the situation is different, that the risk is much greater for the USSR, that a military intervention is not an inevitable outcome, but the danger of this "solution" is increasing, and both the European left and the Western governments should face it as a real possibility.

How can we react to such a danger and how can it be averted? There are some leftwing leaders and also some Western governments who think that the best attitude to adopt is silence and discretion. That might be right if Moscow were to allow the Polish leaders and people to find their own solution to the crisis. However, since we are facing Soviet pressures and interference it would be a serious mistake to keep quiet in such a situation. We have already seen that such behavior did not prevent the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and did not alter Moscow's attitude after the invasion of Afghanistan. Leonid Brezhnev likes to tell his guests: If you act with determination and strength, the West always accepts the fait accompli; it protests for a few months and then rushes to Moscow to do business....

Because of all this and because of its importance Poland should be a turning point: Moscow should understand now that a military intervention in Poland would end detente in Europe and lead to a break with the Eurocommunist parties and the socialist parties, in other words with the entire European left. I am not in favor of this break, but in those circumstances it would be inevitable if we do not want socialism to lose all its credibility, with resulting disastrous consequences for the European left. [paragraph continues]

Of course, we have no guarantee that even such a clear attitude could prevent the worst, but it is the only practical argument which might influence the deliberations of the Soviet Politburo before it took its decisions. In particular, an appeal from the Italian Communist Party [PCI] to the Soviet leadership group stating that any attempt at military intervention by the USSR or by the Warsaw Pact in Poland would be regarded as a direct attack on the PCI's political line and would lead to the collapse of the international communist movement could have a great positive influence. In the framework of the CSCE conference which opens in Madrid in 10 days, the Western governments and especially the European Community governments should state that any violation of Poland's sovereignty would be seen by them not only as a violation of the Helsinki Final Act but also as a threat to peace in Europe, with all the logical consequences that entails.

This is how the right conditions can be created for the Polish people to solve their problems calmly on the basis of the Gdansk agreements. Poland needs very large amounts of economic and financial aid, and the EEC has shown its readiness to supply such aid with the full support of the European socialists. However, experience has confirmed that credit and other aid do not solve but may even aggravate the crisis if the bureaucratic management of the economy and of Polish life continues and if the Polish people are not given new confidence. While they are entitled to the greatest understanding of their problems, the current Polish leaders will be judged by the democratic forces and by the left on how they keep the promises made in the agreements reached at the end of August.

However, in backing the young Solidarity trade union with moral and material support--without any interference or political conditions--the European left has the right to stress how dangerous and mistaken any extremism or sectarian attitude toward the party and other political forces would be. The present crisis can only be solved with the consensus of the majority of the Polish people and also by seeking alliances within the party and other state institutions, because no real change is possible in this type of regime without involving the party or at least its progressive, open sections which are aware of the need of profound changes. Only an alliance of interests and struggle among the workers and their trade union, the intellectuals, young people, the church and the party's liberal wing can withstand the pressure from dogmatic and reactionary forces, both internal and external, and pave the way to introduction of economic and political reforms transforming Polish society in the socialist and democratic direction.

On this path the Polish workers and people can count on solidarity and sympathy from all democratic and progressive forces in Europe. If the reform process can be developed, even gradually, in Poland, the idea of authentic socialism will gain credibility in the West too and a new path will be opened for the other Eastern bloc peoples who have the same aspirations. If, on the other hand, the Polish summer with all its great hopes is stifled, it would be a death blow for socialism.

That is why the Polish people's cause is our cause.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KEKKONEN VISIT

Departure for Baku

LD141502 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--The president of the Finnish Republic, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, left Moscow for Baku today. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasilii Kuznetsov, and other officials.

Visit to Azerbaijan

LD152341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting took place at the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR today between Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, and the republic's leaders. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted the guest with the achievements of the republic during the years of Soviet power and told him how the working people of Azerbaijan are preparing to see in the 26th CPSU Congress. Urho Kekkonen laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument in Baku's central square, which bears the name of the leader of the revolution.

On the same day, the Finnish president laid a wreath at the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars. On behalf of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republican government, a luncheon was given in honor of Urho Kekkonen. During the luncheon, Aliyev and Kekkonen exchanged friendly toasts.

Meeting With Aliyev

LD152348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Baku, 15 Nov (TASS)--"Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are a good example of that which may be achieved between states with different social systems, if the sides without any preconditions aspire for long-term cooperation," said Urho Kekkonen, speaking during a meeting with Azerbaijan leaders in the Supreme Soviet Presidium of this Transcaucasian republic. The president of Finland noted that "the long-term program of development and deepening Finnish-Soviet cooperation reflects a sincere desire by both countries in the future to develop mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific-technical links." He stressed that the cornerstone of this cooperation is the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between the two countries in 1948.

"We Finns," said Urho Kekkonen, "already over a period of 30 years and more see that cooperation with the Soviet Union is not only possible and realistic but also quite advantageous."

Dwelling on his impressions of Azerbaijan, the president noted that despite the briefness of his visit he has already been able to convince himself of the hospitality and love of life of its inhabitants and to acquaint himself with the pulsating life of the capital of the republic. I, said Urho Kekkonen, am in the Caucasus for the first time, in particular Azerbaijan, and am very pleased that I was given the opportunity to acquaint myself with this rich region.

Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted the president of the Finnish Republic with the achievements of Azerbaijan in all spheres of the economy, culture and science. Every 2 days, he said, in Azerbaijan today there is manufactured more industrial production than was produced during the whole of 1920 when Soviet rule was proclaimed in the republic. The region, which before the revolution imported practically all industrial goods, now exports 350 kinds of products to 65 countries through the foreign trade organizations of the USSR. The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONCLUSION OF VISIT

LD151054 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, from 9-12 November Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, paid an official visit to the USSR. During his visit to our country Emilio Colombo was received by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Talks were held between the foreign ministers of the two countries. Before leaving Leningrad, Emilio Colombo replied to various questions put by our correspondent. Here is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister, could we ask you for your opinion on this visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I came to the Soviet Union with the intention of making, via the meetings and talks which I have had, a contribution to the policy of detente and peace. This is the aspiration of all the Italian people. It inspires the policy pursued by Italy and its government.

Leningrad, where I am at present while you are interviewing me, because of its heroic resistance and its hundreds of thousands of martyrs, (?furnishes) one of the essential premises for a policy of peace. This premise is that each people should be able to live free and sovereign within its borders, that this sovereignty and this freedom should be respected and that the means to solve international controversies should not be the use of arms, but dialogue and negotiations. It is for this reason that I am speaking with the leaders of the Soviet Union on detente, nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament. I have discussed all the situations which today represent focuses of crisis in the world, either because they involve countries which have chosen war in order to solve the problems, the controversies which lie between them, or they involve countries whose sovereignty or borders have been violated. Having spoken of all this with great frankness, even when in the case of individual problems or their solutions our opinions turned out to be different, enables me to express a positive judgment on this visit of mine to the Soviet Union.

[Question] What can you tell us regarding your conversations with Comrade Brezhnev?

[Answer] President Brezhnev expressed to me the desire of the Soviet Union to strengthen ever more intensely the economic, cultural and political links between the Soviet Union and Italy. We Italians have the same objective, and we are sure that with even closer bilateral links between our two countries--Italy and the Soviet Union--we will have made a contribution to detente and peace. And even more, the execution of the East-West dialogue, the removal of the obstacles (?for pessimism) [words indistinct] will contribute to creating the positions also enabling bilateral relations between Italy and the Soviet Union to be more intense and more fruitful. In particular, I stated [words indistinct] and with President Brezhnev we (?discussed) international problems. I expressed to President Brezhnev my conviction, that is the same both in my country and in the European Community, that the Madrid CSCE [words indistinct] may succeed.

[Question] Consequently, minister, how did the dialogue with the leaders of the USSR go during your visit?

[Answer] The talks, whether with President Brezhnev or with Minister Gromyko, were friendly, constructive and frank. Italy is part of a community of European peoples which embraces nine countries; she is part of the Atlantic alliance. Italy, like all the other countries with which she works both in Europe and also in the Atlantic alliance, wishes, within the framework of a policy of detente that would involve the entire world, to have close links with the Soviet Union, and with all the countries of Eastern Europe. (?Let these develop) relations between all European citizens of East and West, as well as economic cooperation between all our states and also European security.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

U.S., NATO INTERESTS AGGRAVATING CYPRUS SITUATION

NC170600 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Almost a month has elapsed since the intercommunal talks on the Cyprus issue were resumed. Our commentator writes that the representatives will be confronted with many difficulties in the talks before a way can be cleared toward the restoration of normal life on the island. Besides this, there are forces inside and outside the island, such as the NATO and U.S. military circles, and domestic reaction, that aggravate in every way the existing problems and create new problems. These forces are trying to use the deadlock in the Cypriot crisis for their own aims. These forces are trying to impose on the Cypriots a solution to the Cypriot issue which would benefit NATO and, in essence, would lead to the dissolution of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent state. This would take Cyprus away from the lines of the nonaligned movement, transform it into a NATO nuclear missile base in the eastern Mediterranean and a springboard for developing the aggressive activities against the national liberation movement in the countries of this region.

The well-informed U.S. paper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has recently written very openly all about this. The paper stressed that the NATO countries are examining the Cyprus issue in conjunction with strengthening the southeastern wing of NATO as well as strengthening its structure in the Mediterranean. The paper went on to stress that the strategic masterminds of NATO give great importance to this wing because it is close to the Soviet Union and Iran. Therefore, it is difficult for one to say something like this more openly. However, the issue does not end here, our commentator further writes. In the pages of the Cypriot press there recently appeared disturbing information on the unlawful U.S. efforts to Americanize the English war bases in Cyprus. The IKONES newspaper said that there are already scores of U.S. combat Phantom and Hercules planes at these bases, as well as a great number of U.S. military personnel.

In using the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's phraseology in conjunction with these events, the Cypriot issue attains particular importance. This is exactly why the unjustified deadlock to the Cypriot issue, that has continued for over 6 years, the difficult progress of the intercommunal talks and the continued efforts of the imperialist circles to impose a pro-NATO solution to the Cypriot issue, on the Cypriots, are provoking serious concern to the peace-loving Cypriots and world public opinion.

This, among other things, was stressed to the Cypriots by the representatives of the international solidarity conference which ended recently in Paris. Public opinion representatives of 30 countries and some international authoritative organizations took part in this conference. The conference expressed its support for the Cypriot people's aspiration to secure an independent, sovereign and nonaligned state; to achieve the island's demilitarization; to realize the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from the island; and to see the abolishment of all foreign war bases on its territory.

The conference stressed that the just settlement of the Cypriot issue will contribute to strengthening security in Europe and consolidating detente and world peace. Without fail, the intercommunal talks that are continuing in the Cypriot capital must contribute toward achieving these noble aims faster.

REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR SITUATION CITED

14 Nov Reports

LD141726 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 14 Nov, TASS--Reporting on hostilities between Iraq and Iran, news agencies point out that there have been no essential changes in the positions of the warring parties in the course of the past day. Active combat operations took place in the area of Abadan. The Iraqi side committed new units to action striving to break through the enemy defences around the city. The operations are supported by the air forces both sides. The Iranian Air Force bombed industrial installations in the area of Sulaymaniyah and Irbil. The Iraqi troops are fighting for Ahvaz.

Baghdad, 14 Nov, TASS--The communique by the Iraqi Chief Military Command reports that Iraqi helicopters attacked Iranian positions on the northern and southern sections of the front. The Iraqis blew up an oil pipeline near Qasr-e Shirin. The Iranian Air Force made yesterday raids on civilian targets in Iraq. There are casualties among the civilian population. The sides lost one aircraft each.

Tehran, 14 Nov, TASS--Iranian aircraft bombed port installations in Fao and Umm-Kasr, inflicting great material damage to them, say the communiques by the Joint Staff of Iran's Armed Forces. Fuel depots, oil installations and large quantities of materiel have been destroyed during the bombing raids. The army air force is continuing raids on the positions of Iraqi troops. In Ilam area the Iranian troops captured Teppah Gandi Hill. The Iraqis were forced to retreat and suffered heavy losses in manpower. Fighting is continuing on the western section of the front.

15 Nov Fighting

LD151512 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov, TASS--Fierce fighting continued for the past twenty four hours between Iran and Iraq. Both sides were extensively using aviation. A communique of the High Military Command of Iraq reports that Iraqi helicopters raided the Iranian positions in the northern and southern sectors of the front inflicting heavy losses in manpower and material. Iraqi Air Force planes bombed the positions of the Iranian troops to the northeast of the city of Dehloran (Iran).

At the same time the Iranian Air Force attacked targets in the Iraqi provinces Irbil, Sulaymaniyah, Maysan and in the city of Al-Mawsil. Iraqi air defence forces downed eight Iranian planes and three helicopters. Reports indicate that in the past twenty four hours the Iraqi troops killed 115 Iranian soldiers and destroyed big amounts of military materiel, ammunition and equipment losing 29 Iraqi soldiers dead.

Tehran, 15 Nov, TASS--According to Tehran Radio, the Iraqi troops started an assault on the city of Susangerd from several directions following intensive shelling and bombardment of the city. The front line passes at a distance of 5-14 kilometres from Susangerd. Iranian television said Iraq lost 300 servicemen and several tens of tanks in the fighting.

Near the city of Sumar the Iraqis had to retreat and the Iranian troops recaptured initiative. Secretary and official spokesman for the Supreme Defence Council of Iran Khamene'i said in an interview with Tehran Radio that in the vicinity of Abadan the advance detachments of the Iraqi Army were forced to retreat several kilometres.

A communique by the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says the Iranian Air Force planes attacked military garrisons Hadr-Omran and Khalvaniyah in Iraq, raided the Iraqi port Al-Fal and an oil refinery in Al-Mawsil destroying oil storage depots there.

16 Nov Communiques

LD161536 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov, TASS--It is reported here that particularly intense fighting took place in the southern section of the front in the area of Susangerd and also in the vicinity of Abadan and Ahvaz. As is noted in the communiques of the High Military Command of Iraq, Iraqi troops killed in different sections of the front more than 300 Iranian troops, destroyed a large quantity of the enemy's military equipment, ammunition and materiel, shot down one plane and three helicopters. Three Iranian military boats were sunk in the river of Karun. Iraqi planes bombed the positions of the Iranian Army in the Kermanshah Province, destroying 12 enemy tanks.

Iranian aviation yesterday raided settlements in the Iraqi provinces of Basra and Irbil. The losses of the Iraqi side were 13 troops killed, three tanks, armoured carrier, and a motor vehicle.

Tehran, 16 Nov, TASS--Iraqi troops, according to official reports, entered the town of Susangerd, but did not take it fully. In the fighting Iraqis lost 22 tanks, several motor vehicles with ammunition and equipment, and many men killed or wounded. Bitter fighting near Abadan is bringing success to the Iranian Army. More than 500 Iraqi troops were killed in that area during two days, 62 Iraqis surrendered, 10 tanks were destroyed.

According to the communique of the Iranian command, the Iraqis are trying to cross the river of Bahmanshir, and made way to its western bank. Abadan and the eastern part of Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr] are continuously under missile and artillery-mortar fire. Several more oil storages were damaged by bombardment and missile fire at the oil refinery complex in Abadan. The wharf in the port was destroyed.

In the western sections of the front the initiative is fully on the Iranian side. The Iranians captured altitudes surrounding the town of Qasr-e Shirin in the radius of 20 kilometres. About 80 Iraqi troops were killed in the fighting here yesterday, and more than 60 in the Ilam Province. Up to 150 Iraqi servicemen were killed or wounded west of the town of Dezful.

Susangerd Situation

LD171124 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov, TASS--According to the latest reports from the front, the Iraqi troops have entered the town of Susangerd and encircled it in a tight ring of armoured troops. Hand-to-hand fighting is continuing in the town. The losses of both sides in fighting around Susangerd are very heavy, the Tehran Radio pointed out.

The Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni received yesterday M. Reza'i, commander of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps, who informed him about the situation on the front. After the meeting with Khomeyni, Reza'i told a radio correspondent that Susangerd had been encircled by an armoured brigade of the Iraqis, who launched an attack to break through in the direction of Ahvaz and Hoveyze township.

According to the communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, in the course of the past 24 hours Iranian aircraft bombed military and industrial installations in the Iraqi territory: in Al-Fal near Al-Basrah, Irbil, Ammar and Kirkuk, apart from its enemy positions and columns in Iran's territory came under air attacks.

NEED SEEN TO STRENGTHEN IRAN'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES

NC151536 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On a daily basis radios in the United States, Britain, Israel and Egypt broadcast baseless and defamatory rumors on the activities of various political parties and organizations in Iran which are struggling against imperialism and Zionism. The imperialists and Zionists use all possible means to throw the patriotic Iranian organizations, which played a main role in overthrowing the monarchical despotism, at each others' throats, to spread seeds of discord and enmity among them and, in this way, to weaken them and to harm Iran's revolution.

Former CIA employee Agee, with impudent frankness, confessed that in its activities the CIA uses the colonialist method of "divide and rule." Agee writes: The more we help create discord and rift among revolutionary organizations, the weaker these organizations will become and the sooner they can be crushed.

As imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces have increased their efforts to spread discord among various groups of revolutionary strugglers, the ideal of the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of anti-imperialism gains more importance each day. Now the progressive forces of Iran have propounded this slogan which is a result of the course of events and the history of the Iranian people's national and liberation struggles.

What does the history of this struggle show? The history of this struggle clearly shows that when the general front of the revolutionary struggle strengthens and all the patriotic forces of the country seriously participate in this struggle, imperialism and reaction face defeat. We witnessed this situation during the constitutional revolution in Iran. Only the unity of all the freedom-wanting and anti-imperialist forces and their joint revolutionary struggle granted the people of Iran the possibility to weaken the bases of the monarchical regime and to permit the first constitution in the East to be applied and a parliament to be formed. The joint efforts of the patriotic forces at that time helped deal a blow to imperialist domination in Iran.

During the early 1950's, the government of Dr Mossadeq, by relying on the united forces of the national front, ousted the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which was plundering Iran's oil wealth from the country and established the oil nationalization law. Finally, the united activities of all anti-imperialist and anti-shah forces ensured the victory of the Islamic revolution and the overthrow of the monarchical regime.

But there are other examples in history too. When imperialism and despotic regimes and reaction created a rift in the united front of revolutionary struggles and spread discord and enmity among the revolutionaries, the revolution was greatly harmed and defeated. Then the best children of Iran were killed under torture in prisons. LE MONDE of France writes: About 15,000 men, women and children were imprisoned in the fatal prisons of SAVAK, and it has now become known that the oppressed people were beaten with iron rods, were handed by the feet and were tortured by electricity; their teeth and nails were pulled out and their eyes were pierced with heated rods.

Imperialism and reaction fear revolutionary unity as the devil fears exorcism. This is why they have intensified their subversive activities and are trying to create a conflict between this unity and other patriotic Iranian forces. The imperialist propaganda machinery, while producing a flood of disgraceful accusations and calumnies against the Iranian revolutionaries, has reached a point where it accuses these revolutionaries of lacking the feeling of patriotism.

A progressive correspondent has very well stated, in connection with these activities, that the imperialists want to cover the white peak of Damavand Mountain with black smoke.

The entire world is well aware how the progressive workers and farmers, representatives of intellectuals and clergymen, and members of various patriotic organizations shed their blood in the difficult and deadly struggle with the shah's regime and imperialism and reaction. The [late] famous Iranian revolutionary figure, Ayatollah Taleqani, stressed that they were martyred in their struggle against the shah's despotic regime and endured the tortures of the secret police and spent years in prisons. Ayatollah Taleqani used to say: Therefore there is no doubt that despite differing ideologies, we are united on a united front.

The common ideals of struggle against imperialism and toward the creation of an independent and flourishing Iran united all the true revolutionary forces. The main objective of imperialism and reaction is to (?prevent) the Iranian revolution from gaining a unity in combat which is the guarantor of its successes. Only increased unity among all the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces can successfully confront imperialism and counterrevolution.

TYSOVSKIY COMMENTS ON 'ANTI-SOVIET TIRADES' OF OMAN

LD170735 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 16 Nov 80

["Washington's Soloists and Yes-Men"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov TASS--TASS commentator Yurity Tysovskiy writes:

Sultan Qabus of Oman is now a noticeable figure. Really! Now that the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict is widening the Western press dubbed him as "custodian of the strait of Hormuz", the Persian Gulf water artery through which runs practically all oil extracted by the states of its basin. In the light of the significance of oil for Western economies, this is more important than the British Lord Privy Seal. And the puppet head of the operetta sultanate whose power was earlier propped up by bayonets of the shah expedition corps, and now by handouts from Britain and the United States, assiduously works for the trust accorded to him by Washington and London. And how to do so he learned long ago--to smear the Soviet Union and "international communism", and the more frequent, the bigger sums of money in dollars and Western weapons he will get: And now, in an interview to the Beirut MONDAY MORNING, Qabus, without adducing any proofs, as ever, accused the Soviet Union of the striving "to destabilize" the Persian Gulf zone. And why only the Gulf? It's more--the USSR, as he said, plans to undermine the whole world.

And at the end, he made it clear to his supporters that he is engaged in geopolitical gibberish not for nothing--he expressed the hope that Oman will receive sufficient quantities of arms for it to be able to "defend" the Strait of Hormuz. And, certainly, there will be no refusal to supply arms, though in the sultanate there are already more than enough of up-to-date types and armaments, and it turned into a foreign base where British, American and Egyptian contingents are stationed.

The sultan's anti-Soviet tirades are not accidental. One singer is a soloist, two singers are not yet a chorus, but still a duet. The Americans seemingly became rather fed up by anti-Soviet arias of the Egyptian President as-Sadat, who though he does not spare his lungs, became too monotonous, and frequently repeats himself, which is by no means strange, considering his every-day interviews, given right and left. A yes-man was needed and he was found in the sands of Oman.

In a caravan every one rides his own camel. As-Sadat and Qabus have saddled a threadbare bogie of anti-Sovietism, which, as is shown by practice, can not take one far. But since there are no more hopes to knock together an anti-Soviet caravan in the Arab East, in the White House they are pleased with what the Allah sends. The Arabs realize full well who really threatens them. Particularly now, when troops of the Rapid Deployment Forces of the United States landed on Egyptian soil, and Oman's Island of Masira is being re-equipped for an operational base of the Rapid Deployment Force. And it is also clear to them that the As-Sadat-Qabus duet sings their parts from American notes.

REPORT ON BA'TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN SYRIA

LD162112 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports: The tenth anniversary of the advent to power in the Syrian Arab Republic of the Patriotic wing of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th), with Hafiz al-Asad at the head, is widely marked in the country today. Celebration meetings and rallies are held throughout the country on the occasion of the remarkable date. New industrial projects were commissioned in time for the anniversary. The working class of Syria expressed their support for the leadership of the country by reporting to work on November 14, a day-off, turning it into a day of patriotic labour.

The recent ten years have become an important stage in the political and socio-economic development of the Syrian Arab Republic. Formed in the country was the parliament--the People's Council, and the National Progressive Front which includes, along with the ruling Ba'th Party, also the Syrian Communist Party and a number of other progressive parties and organizations. Important steps were made along the lines of democratisation of the life of Syrian society.

Syria's international positions also strengthened over the period. The Syrian Arab Republic conducts a consistent and principled course, aimed at a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East conflict. Damascus has stood in the vanguard of the forces which resolutely acted against As-Sadat's capitulation, his separate deals with the Israeli aggressor. Syria was one of the initiators of the formation of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which plays an important progressive role on the Arab scene.

Such a political line, conducted by the Syrian leadership, caused animosity in the camp of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. These hostile forces tried to interfere into the internal affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, by making a stake on the ultra-reactionary "Moslem brothers" organization which expresses the interests of reaction, big bourgeoisie and other classes which had their positions undermined as a result of socio-economic transformations carried out in Syria. The workers, peasants, all people of patriotic convictions were mobilized, at the call of the Ba'th, the Syrian Communist Party and the trade unions, to give a rebuff to hostile sallies of reaction. The conspiracy was thwarted, the bandits were deservedly punished.

Summing up the results of the latest decade, the Syrian press points out that fruitful development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as one of the most important foreign policy successes of the leadership of the country. The newspaper TISHRIN writes today that the new stage in these relations began after the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria which was signed in the course of President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to the USSR.

'ARAFAT THANKS USSR FOR ALL-ROUND ASSISTANCE

LD152145 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 15 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat has expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round support of the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine. We take pride in and treasure friendship with the Soviet Union which firmly comes out for satisfaction of the just rights of our people to return to their homeland the right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own, he said in an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AL-BAYRAQ.

The Palestinian leader denounced the American policy in the Middle East and the United States' refusal to recognize the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and also the traitorous course of President as-Sadat who capitulated to Israel and the United States to the prejudice of the interests of the Arab nation. He pointed out that imperialism and its placeman Israel seek to absorb not only Palestine but also other areas, including the Golan Heights, part of southern Lebanon and a part of Sinai in order to establish its domination over Arabs and their natural wealth.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS PREPARATION FOR AGGRESSION IN GULF

LD142130 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Nov 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The dispatch of the units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] to Egypt for joint maneuvers under the name "Bright Star" has been completed. Aircraft, tanks and select units of the Marines and even the commander of the RDF himself, General Kelley, have arrived. The expected maneuvers attracted the attention of commentators who are interested in particular in the political aspect more than in the military one.

As is known the Pentagon has used Egypt for the preparation of intervention operations in the Arab countries, including the Gulf. The AWACS aircraft trained there. Also U.S. Air Force Phantoms held 83 days of maneuvers in Egypt, and so on. All this, of course, has confirmed the prevailing opinion in Arab countries that the As-Sadat administration is working steadily to transform Egypt into a bridgehead for U.S. imperialism.

But the "Bright Star" maneuvers differ in principle from all that preceded them. Western news agencies and even the U.S. information media do not conceal the fact that the aim behind these maneuvers is to prepare the U.S. forces for attacks on Gulf countries. This was also confirmed by Adm Muhsin Hamdi, representative of the Egyptian Armed Forces, when he said that the coming maneuvers were a joint preparation of U.S. and Egyptian forces for attacking Gulf countries, in other words, to prepare an aggression against Iran and Arab countries. Thus it is a preparation for a joint American-Egyptian aggression.

Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES believes that this step by As-Sadat allows him to threaten openly Arab countries which do not want to have anything to do with the regime which has pursued capitulation and treason against Arab interests. With this step As-Sadat has consolidated his political and military alliance with Washington and Tel Aviv as he sees in it the only means of preserving his regime.

As to the Egyptians themselves, they expected no good from the transformation of their country into a bridgehead for the Pentagon. In addition to the danger of getting involved in a fratricidal war and becoming fodder for the cannons of U.S. imperialism, the increased U.S. military presence in Egypt constitutes a danger in itself. As is known when the RDF units were sent to Egypt from the United States one of the U.S. transport aircraft fell and exploded not far from Cairo. According to the Pentagon it was full of explosives, but it was by coincidence that no Egyptian was hurt. We recall that this is the second accident of its kind in just a few months.

REPORTAGE ON RATIFICATION OF TREATY WITH SYRIA

For reportage on the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic at the 14 November session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium see the Political and Social Developments section of the 17 November 1980 DAILY REPORT.

COUP IN REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU REPORTED

LD151522 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Nov, TASS--A coup d'etat has been staged in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Power has been taken by the Revolutionary Council headed by Joao Bernardo Vieira, FRANCE PRESS reported quoting a broadcast by the national radio of Guinea-Bissau.

Previously Joao Bernardo Vieira held the posts of chief commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (head of government) and chairman of the Council of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, as well as other responsible posts. At the same time he was the state commissioner for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

In the broadcast the Revolutionary Council urged the population to remain calm.

PRECOUPE COMMENTARY PRAISES GUINEA-BISSAU CONSTITUTION

LD170315 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The National Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau has unanimously approved the draft of the country's new Constitution. In this connection our commentator writes:

Like the Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde, adopted 2 months ago, the Constitution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau formally enshrines the results of the Guinean people's devoted struggle to build a just democratic society in their country.

The Guinean Constitution maps out the course of the republic's development on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, political independence and revolutionary democracy.

In his speech at the session of the National People's Assembly, the president of the Council of State, Comrade Luis Cabral, stressed that the new Constitution should reflect the changes effected in the country's political, economic and social life since independence was attained.

First and foremost the Constitution formally enshrines the people's political power exercised through democratic institutions. All the republic's citizens, regardless of their tribal or social background, sex or level of education, have the right to participate in the running of the state's affairs. It should be stressed that this equality applies to all spheres of human activity. The Constitution thus abides by the basic principles of the general declaration of human rights.

The PAIGC [African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde] is described in the Constitution as the leading force that will determine the state's political course and insure its implementation. This is no coincidence, for the party enjoys enormous prestige among the popular masses because of the decisive role it played in the country's liberation from colonialism. Founded by Amilcar Cabral, the national hero of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the PAIGC proved capable of uniting the patriotic forces, putting forward a clear program of struggle for independence and leading them to victory.

After the attainment of independence the PAIGC led the construction of a new life in the country. For 7 years now the people of Guinea-Bissau, led by the PAIGC, have been advancing along the path of progressive changes. During this period the uncultivated land was nationalized and cooperative and state-run farms are being set up. Enterprises are being built. In particular, an agricultural industrial complex was inaugurated recently in the province of [name indistinct].

The state sector of the economy, as well as domestic and foreign trade, are being consolidated. [Passage indistinct]

The section of the Constitution entitled "Basic Principles" says that Guinea-Bissau is a democratic and sovereign republic pursuing an anticolonialist and anti-imperialist course. This is confirmed by the young African republic's concrete activity in the international arena. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau plays an active role in the nonaligned movement and has a progressive stand on all current international issues. It condemns racism and apartheid in Africa, supports the liberation struggle in the south of the continent and defends the peoples' right to self-determination and independence."

The Constitution approved by the National People's Assembly will doubtlessly contribute toward the elimination of the consequences of colonial rule and the construction of a just society.

MACHEL-LED MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Departure From Maputo

LD171024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique has left Maputo for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, headed by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the country. The delegation includes Joaquim Chissano, member of the permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and foreign minister; Mario Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and other officials.

The Mozambique public is devoting great attention to Samora Machel's visit to the USSR, and considers it to be a new contribution toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Mozambique, which has stepped out on the path of socialist development.

Arrival in Moscow

LD171026 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government for an official friendly visit at the head of a party and state delegation.

Samora Moises Machel and members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and other officials.

NIKOLAYEV ASSESSES REASONS BEHIND ZIMBABWE CLASH

LD152253 Moscow in Shona to Zimbabwe 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Reports received from the BBC, the Voice of America, ASSOCIATED PRESS and other Western media reveal that there was clash in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. In the clash some people were killed and others sustained injuries. We have a commentary prepared by our news analyst Aleksey Nikolayev on this matter:

Friends, loved ones and listeners, I have carefully studied reports released by reporters from Western countries about the situation in your country following the granting of its independence. A very evident thing in all these reports is the false propaganda spread in order to cause disharmony in the country.

All these reports which are being released are not only designed to destroy the ruling party in the country but all parties. The truth is that the Westerners who spread false propaganda are endeavoring to destroy the unity and cohesion of the liberation forces. But the liberation forces themselves were united in the bitter, protracted armed struggle for liberation, equality and socialism.

During the election campaign for majority rule we observed that the parties of the liberation forces produced almost identical programs regarding the transformation of life in a free and independent state of Zimbabwe. These programs, which enabled the victory of the liberation forces, called for the protection of the workers' interests. All liberation forces of the country were united again in the formation of a coalition government. Indeed, to this day, strong measures have not yet been taken to please everybody. But at the same time, we must also appreciate that a much longer period is required to transform the economy of the country and to solve all the problems inherited from the colonial and imperialist regime. We must all admit that there can hardly be any substantial increase in wages earned by workers unless the profits amassed by the capitalists through slave labor are cut down. Also there can hardly be any adequate allocation of land to peasant farmers unless big landowners lose some of their land. These companies which possess all the wealth do not want to lose their interests for the sake of the prosperity of all people in Zimbabwe. At the same time, we observe that the government has started to implement programs of free education, reduction in medical service charges and compensation to all people who were maimed during the liberation war. All these programs require money and time to be realized.

In implementing all these programs, the government must raise the taxes paid by companies, a step which frightens the capitalists. The capitalists are greatly alarmed, since all the parties of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe have expressed their desire to build socialism.

As a result, they are working hard to dismantle the unity and cohesion of the liberation forces of Zimbabwe. They are not only barking through the news media about the clash between the Patriotic Front and ZANU but are working day and night to create friction between the two parties. Many members together with the leaders of these two parties feel that the disintegration of unity between the liberation forces will result in disaster to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence. It would please the enemy to see this happen.

The leader of ZANU, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, referring to reports in the Western press describing the interparty clashes in Bulawayo and statements reflecting disunity between the two parties, said that all these reports are totally false. The leader of the Patriotic Front and minister of home affairs of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo, stated that unity is the only vehicle through which the transformation of wealth, and therefore a change in living standards for the people of Zimbabwe can be achieved.

Finally, we would like to answer the following question: Who was responsible for inciting the Bulawayo clashes? Indeed, the clashes were engineered by those people who would like to see the programs drawn up for the transformation of life in Zimbabwe blocked and also its independence reversed.

SOMALI-U.S. LINK USED TO THREATEN KENYA

LD161558 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80 EA

["Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] The Kenyan Government has imposed a state of emergency on the parts of its territory bordering on Somalia. REUTER has reported that Kenya has put its entire security forces on full alert due to provocative acts of terrorism perpetrated in the region by individuals from Somalia. Our commentator Andrey Dolgov comments as follows:

Such things don't happen accidentally, and it is a clear sign that now that America has been granted bases in Somalia by the Somali leaders, Somalia is on the move again. The effect of the bases America has obtained in some areas of east Africa was first seen through increased tension in the Horn of Africa when Somalia launched a recent attack on Ethiopia and also in the way units of trained terrorists are infiltrating the border areas of Kenya.

America, in compensating Somalia for the bases, is giving Somalia \$40 million after Somalia assured America that Somalia will not use such weapons to fight other countries. But can such assurances be trusted? The chairman of Kenya's parliamentary Defense and Foreign Relations Committee, Kasanga Mulwa, asked: What guarantee do we have that the country that has laid claim on several occasions to some portions of our country would not use such weapons in attacking us?

The tension inside Somalia is high. A number of informed sources believe that the Somali leaders badly need to achieve some successes--even minor ones--within the scope of their expansionist policy in order to divert the attention of the masses away from the existing internal crisis. The Somali leaders are desperately searching for ways of defusing the internal crises: They appear to have scored some form of success toward achieving their goal of a greater Somalia.

The Somali leaders can be sure that if they attempt to attack Ethiopia again they will face a grave setback; therefore, we believe that they are trying to attack Kenya and see if they can score any successes.

At the same time Kenyan leaders are denouncing Somalia's provocative terrorism but are also justified in becoming annoyed with the American leadership, which knows that Kenya is an African country friendly to the whole of the West. This is seen by Kenya's granting of bases to America. Now it seems to us that Kenya faces the first frustration. The strategic political program of strengthening American forces in the region is not one that benefits or respects the national interest of the countries in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area, even though those countries have allowed the Americans to use their ports and airfields.

VIETNAM'S VO NGUYEN GIAP VISITS MADAGASCAR

Received by Malagasy President

LD142326 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 14 Nov, TASS--President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka today received a party and government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, currently on an official visit here, led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the conversation the head of the Malagasy state expressed admiration of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. The head of the Vietnamese delegation said that in their struggle against colonialism, American imperialism and its henchmen, they were always backed by the USSR and other fraternal progressive countries, including Madagascar. He strongly criticised the subversive activities by the forces of imperialism and international reaction in Asia, in the Middle East and in the region of the Indian Ocean where their chief stronghold is the American military base on Diego Garcia Island.

Vo Nguyen Giap stressed Vietnam's resolve to facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean. He declared in support of Madagascar's proposal to hold an international summit conference on detente and demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, on establishing a new world economic order.

"We approve of the Indian Government's efforts directed at restoring peace in Asia and express our solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa against racism and colonialism," the head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed, in particular.

Welcoming the Vietnamese guests, Chairman of the National People's Assembly of Madagascar Lucien Andrianarahinjaka said: "Our peoples are united by the common ideals of the struggle for national independence. We wish the Vietnamese people new accomplishments in building a socialist society." Vo Nguyen Giap, in his turn, highly assessed the Malagasy Government's course towards drastic revolutionary changes in the interests of the people of Madagascar.

International Situation Discussed

LD160813 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 15 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Skvortsov reports: The expansionists and hegemonists on Vietnam's northern frontiers, who entered into alliance with imperialism, carry out a policy which is openly hostile to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This has been stated here by head of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap. Despite defeats, they continue building up armed provocations against Vietnam, encroaching upon its territorial integrity, expanding aid to the bloody Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea, invigorating subversive actions against the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean revolutions, against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Our people, who maintains close links with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, and who is backed by efficient and reliable support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the support and sympathies of its numerous friends in the whole world, including in Madagascar, is fully determined to overcome all difficulties along the road of national construction, defence of the socialist motherland and thereby to make its worthy contribution to the cause of peace, national independence and social progress in Southeast Asia and the whole world, said Vo Nguyen Giap.

Speaking of the international situation, Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out that imperialism in collusion with international reaction is now whipping up the arms race, reviving an atmosphere of "cold war", threatening peace and security in the whole world. The war-mongers, with American imperialism at the head, seek to revive the policy of military alliances, to enlarge the chain of their military bases from South Africa to the Horn of Africa, from the Persian Gulf to Southeast Asia. Openly encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and peaceful development of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin, they are enlarging the military base on Diego Garcia, and building up their military presence in that region. In these conditions, the struggle in defence of national security is linked, as never before, with the struggle for peace and detente, stressed the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER 10 NOV

LD141005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 10 November P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Gisele Rabesahala, minister of culture and revolutionary art of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Questions of the further development and broadening of cooperation in the sphere of culture and art between the two countries were discussed in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR MEET, HOLD 'FRIENDLY CONVERSATION'

LD032340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. During a friendly conversation Soviet-Mexican relations, which have been developing constructively in recent years, were discussed as well as some international problems of mutual interest.

U.S. WEAPONS, ADVISERS BLAMED FOR ATROCITIES IN EL SALVADOR

LD151128 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The ruling junta in El Salvador continues to terrorize the insurgent population and signs are that the United States has a hand in the atrocities. Here is an opinion from Ruslan Turchin:

Evidence keeps coming to light that the United States is directly involved in the crimes of the ruling junta. The administration in Washington is so intent on preventing a second Nicaragua in Central America that ship after ship brings weapons and ammunition from the ports of California, notably Oakland and Stockton, for use against the liberation movement. Along with weapons, the United States has sent what are called advisers and signs are these advisers are taking an active part in the punitive raids.

When the junta moved an army corps of 5,000 against a large-scale offensive of insurgent forces in Morazan Province, the United States ambassador even visited the area of hostilities in a bid to raise the morale of the punitive troops. In addition, junta troops are getting training in anti-insurgent operations at United States bases in the Panama Canal Zone. It is also in response to pressure from Washington that Honduras is openly helping the El Salvador dictatorship to suppress the patriotic movement in the district along the frontier.

Many foreign news analysts warn of preparations for an outright armed intervention in El Salvador in which the United States hopes to involve Honduras and Guatemala. Under its (?fourth) agreement to help the junta the United States has pledged to provide a loan of \$9.5 million. This brings the total United States assistance up to more than \$20 million. There is hardly need to say after all this that if it were not for the interference of the United States the dictatorship of the military junta would have collapsed long ago.

SHKOLNIKOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES BOGOTA FOR PCC CONGRESS

LD121111 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 8 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Bogota, 7 Nov--A CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, has arrived here to take part in the work of the 13th Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] Congress. At the Colombian capital's airport the CPSU delegation was met by Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the PCC Central Committee, other PCC leaders and L.M. Romanov, USSR ambassador to Colombia.

BRIEFS

TASS-NUEVA NICARAGUA PROTOCOL--Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS--Carlos Garcia, director general of the Nicaraguan news agency NUEVA NICARAGUA who is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet news agency TASS, visited TASS today and had a conversation with TASS director general, Sergey Losev. Later today the heads of the two agencies signed a protocol on cooperation and an agreement on the exchange of photo news services between TASS and the NUEVA NICARAGUA agency. The protocol calls for the broadening of cooperation between the two agencies in the field of communication equipment and news distribution. [Text]
[Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 12 Nov 80 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUUM SESSION HELD 14 NOV IN MOSCOW

LD150026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today examined the work of the soviets of people's deputies in the city of Moscow in connection with the holding of socialist competition for a worthy ushering in of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, addressed the meeting. Shibayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and AUCCTU chairman, spoke about the participation of trade unions in the organization and holding of socialist competition and the coordination of their work with that of the soviets.

In his speech Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that the meeting's review of the work of soviets of people's deputies in Moscow was of important, principled significance for the activities of soviets throughout the country.

Kunayev, Romanov, and Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kuznetsov and Rashidov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; the deputy chairmen, secretary and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the examination of questions on the agenda.

Brezhnev: Precongress Competition

LD142316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 14 November--recorded]

[Text] When we speak of precongress competition then one must have in mind its particular character. This competition is for a shock finish to the 10th quinquennium and at the same time for a similar start to the next quinquennium, which will allow us to gather the necessary speed for further advances. Because of this it is extremely important for this competition to be truly all-national. Under the guidance of the party all of our political system have actively engaged themselves in its organization and this means the trade unions, the Komsomol and, naturally the soviets of peoples deputies.

It is not by accident that we are today discussing how the precongress watch is being borne by Muscovites, and how the soviets and deputies of the capital are working in this connection. Moscow is the political and economic heart of the country. In its beat is heard the rhythm of the life of all our great homeland. Here all that is new and frontranking has always received support and it was in Moscow that the first communist subbotnik was born, which was warmly approved by Lenin. From the sparks of this great initiative the powerful flames of the movement for a communist attitude to labor were ignited. Communists and the working class of the capital are worthily continuing these traditions, and because of this it is quite natural that Muscovites have come forward as initiators of mass competition in honor of the forthcoming party congress. Those successes which have been achieved by workers of the capital in honor of the congress have already been mentioned and it is impossible not to be encouraged by the fact that by the beginning of November over 500 industrial enterprises of the city had coped with the 5-year tasks, that hundreds of thousands of production workers are now standing on the threshold of the new quinquennium.

Even more encouraging is the fact that the labor collectives of Moscow are not satisfied with what has been achieved but are actively searching for reserves' are pulling up those sectors lagging behind and are eliminating shortcomings. The party considers the raising of the standard of wellbeing of the Soviet people and their everyday life to be the cornerstone of its activities. In this connection, in the center of attention is placed the task of improvements in the provision of foodstuffs and industrial goods for the working people and the decisive elimination of shortcomings in the work of the retail trade and other spheres of services to the population. All this was recently underlined with new force at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In solving these tasks, particularly in fulfilling the plans for housing construction, the fuel economy, raw materials and other materials, and for improvements in our social-cultural and consumer services, enormous significance is borne by the work of the soviets. It is natural that these questions constitute a fundamental basis for the participation of the soviets in pre-congress competition. It is very important that during their work soviets should even more insistently ensure order in economic and social development, and in a better way agree on and control in this connection the activities of all organizations located in their areas.

The Constitution and new laws give the soviets extensive powers for carrying out these functions. Moreover, at present, the government, in accordance with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, is developing additional measures for raising the role of the soviets in economic building and I hope that this work will be completed by the party congress.

I would particularly like to speak of the participation in the competition of people's deputies. It is known that out of the over 200 million [as heard] strong army of our deputies, two-thirds are immediately engaged in production and this is a great strength. Because of this the example of deputies, frontrankers and innovators in production is so valuable. The man of labor who works with his complete strength and who at the same time participates in decisions on state questions--this comrade is one of the greatest achievements of socialism and it is essential that the initiative of deputies in competition, and of active deputies' groups and posts always receives the necessary support on the part of managers, the party, and trade union organizations. The practical experience of Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other cities gives proof of the fact that where such help is given on a daily and concrete basis, then tangible results can always be seen.

I think that the presidiums of the supreme soviets of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Latvia and other republics are acting correctly when, in directing the work of the soviets in unfolding competition in honor of the congress, they are orienting their attention precisely on the dissemination of frontranking experience, and on the creation of all the necessary conditions for the development of initiative by the people's deputies. Much is being done in this direction by the radio, television, our press and in particular, IZVESTIYA.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin repeatedly stressed the inseparable unity of soviet power and competition. It is precisely soviet organizations, which, in making the transition from the formal democratism of the bourgeois republic to genuine participation by the masses of the working people in management, have been the first to set about widescale competition. The nationwide campaign for a worthy ushering in of the 26th CPSU Congress shows over and over again the immense creative potential of mature socialism and soviet democracy. One of the important tasks of the party and the state is to ensure full scope for the exploitation of this potential.

Gromyko on Soviet-Syrian Treaty

LD142344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Report on speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, at a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin on 14 November]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session under the chairmanship of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin today.

The first question on the session agenda was the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers, which put forward the treaty for ratification, an announcement was made by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister. He said, in part:

[Begin recording] Dear Leonid Ilich, respected comrade members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic is being presented for your consideration. The treaty has been sealed by the signatures of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The treaty crystallizes everything of value accumulated in Soviet-Syrian relations and lays a solid foundation for their further strengthening. Today the Soviet Union and Syria are linked by many threads of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation. Our relations in the political sphere are developing successfully. The Soviet Union and Syria are also acting ever more harmoniously in the international arena. This is furthered by the coincidence or proximity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Syria on the key issues of the present day.

In the Soviet Union the principled position of the Syrian leadership in Near East affairs and its effective contribution to the strengthening of the cohesion of the Arab countries with the aim of counteracting the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices are highly valued. The Soviet-Syrian treaty is an expression of the profound desire of both countries to strengthen friendly, equitable cooperation.

Herein lies the vitality of the treaty and its aims. The treaty fully accords with the provisions of the UN Charter. With every letter and with its whole spirit it affirms the principle of peaceful and constructive cooperation between peoples. This is a treaty in the name of peace, detente and the elimination of hotbeds of military conflicts.
[end recording]

Ponomarev Speech on Ratification

LD142354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt of speech by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, given "on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet" at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the Kremlin on 14 November--recorded]

[Text] The foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet have examined the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic and have come to the conclusion that this document fully accords with the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is directed toward strengthening peace and the relaxation of tension, and supporting the liberation struggle of peoples.

The conclusion of this treaty has been a further step on the path of implementing the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the freedom and independence of peoples. The treaty is permeated with the desire of our two states and peoples for the consolidation of universal peace and international security, the relaxation of tension and its embodiment in concrete forms of cooperation between states, and the settlement of disputed questions by peaceful means and the elimination from the practice of international relations of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and aggression.

In accordance with the treaty, the Soviet Union and Syria will continue to actively cooperate on such problems as the halting of the arms race and the achievement of universal and full disarmament, including nuclear disarmament under effective international control, which is so vitally important for the whole of mankind. The foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities have decided to recommend to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium that it ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Brezhnev Comment on Treaty

LD1454 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--A meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today, chaired by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The first item on the agenda was ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which submitted the treaty for ratification, a report was made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. He pointed out that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic, sealed by the signatures of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, generalizes everything valuable that has been accumulated in Soviet-Syrian relations and lays a solid foundation for their further consolidation.

The Soviet Union and Syria are now linked by many ties of broad and mutually-beneficial cooperation. The relations in the political sphere successfully develop. Our cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres becomes ever more effective. The Soviet Union and Syria act in concert in the international scene. This is promoted by the coincidence or proximity of their stands on the key problems of the present. The Syrian people carries out progressive socio-economic transformations, tackles complicated tasks of development of the economy, raising the material and cultural standards of the population. The principles stand of the Syrian leadership in the Middle Eastern affairs, their effective contribution to consolidation of unity of Arab countries with a view of opposing designs of imperialism and its accomplices is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the foreign affairs' commissions Boris Ponomarev made the proposal to ratify the treaty.

Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR Inamdzhan Usmanikhodzhaev, members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR's voluntary society for assisting army, air force and navy Aleksandr Pokryshkin and leader of the tractor team of the collective farm named after the 20th Congress of the CPSU of the Kirovogradskaya region (Ukraine) Aleksandr Gitalov made speeches, approving the treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev, who spoke next, has said:

"Summing up the results of the discussion, I should like to support the expressed appraisals of the role and significance of the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria which we with President al-Asad signed on October 8. The speakers noted correctly that the treaty is bound to promote further expansion of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, development of friendship between the peoples of our countries.

Every line of the treaty asserts the ideals of peace and peaceful cooperation, the principles of sovereign equality of the states. The treaty does not contain even a shadow of a threat to other countries, it does not contain either an intention to infringe upon their interests.

This underscores the fundamental difference of our socialist foreign policy from the policy of imperialism including in the Middle Eastern affairs."

"Take, for example, the notorious Camp David agreements between the USA, Egypt and Israel. In spite of the high sounding words of peace, they are, as a matter of fact, hostile to the interests of true peace in the Middle East and are unequal, humiliating to the Arabs. The military agreements recently concluded by the United States with Somalia, Oman and some other countries of the Indian Ocean area and the Persian Gulf are also motivated by evil designs. They make these countries accomplices in the plans of the USA, which are dangerous to the interests of peace.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation fully accords with the principles and aims of the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of peoples, which was approved by the 25th Congress of the CPSU."

"The Syrian and the Arab peoples know well that the Soviet Union consistently and firmly sides with the forces of progress, democracy and national liberation and supports the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression and intrigues of imperialism, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is also well known what we understand as indispensable conditions for ensuring such a peace. These are full withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, guarantee of the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to have a state of their own, the ensuring of the right of all states in that region to independent and secure existence and development.

The treaty, which we are discussing today, strengthens Soviet-Syrian cooperation, will contribute to the attainment of peace in the Middle East. It can be therefore said with all certainty that the treaty meets the vital interests of all peoples in that area."

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev proposed to ratify the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

JAN-OCT INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VOLUME INCREASES BY 3.6 PERCENT

LD142338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the national industrial results for January-October. Tasks for total production volume were overfulfilled. The majority of ministries successfully coped with the state plans. By comparison with the same period last year, the volume of national industrial production increased by 3.6 percent.

GUREVICH COMMENTARY DEBUNKS ENERGY SHORTAGE PROJECTIONS

LD142228 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] The topic of the talk that follows by Vladimir Gurevich is Soviet oil and Western nightmares. This is what he writes:

According to Mark Frankland of the London OBSERVER news service, of all the nightmares that plague statesmen of the West none, with the exception of a nuclear war, is more frightening than a sharp drop in oil extraction in the Soviet Union that will make the Soviet Union a major importer of oil. Frankland believes the nightmares began when the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States forecast a slump in Soviet oil output and named a tremendous figure of future Soviet import. If we are to believe the CIA, he writes, the pending energy crisis will force the Soviet Union to try to lay hands on the oil wealth of the Gulf just beyond its southern frontiers.

Following this line of reason it's easy to depict the events in Afghanistan and the tension in the Middle East as the result of Moscow's search for oil. The thought of red flags flying over the oil derricks of Iran or Kuwait is an ideal excuse, of course, for introducing a naval armada into the Gulf and for statements like Lord Carrington's that NATO must extend its sphere of action beyond its geographical bounds. In short, the plans for the Russians to get hold of Middle East oil need to be countered. But the point is, are there such plans?

The Soviet Union's attitude towards the riches of the Gulf countries is this: No country other than the Gulf countries has a right to dispose of their natural resources. For this reason the Soviet Union is looking for oil not in the south but in the north and within its own frontiers. Development of the deposits in West Siberia requires a tremendous outlay of money because of the climate and the terrain. Transporting a set of building equipment 80 km costs as much as the equipment itself. In just the past 5 years the Soviet Union has invested the equivalent of nearly 18,000 million pounds in the extraction of West Siberian oil. Nonetheless, it is prepared to make such investments because it's determined to continue relying on national resources of energy. West Siberia already accounts for one-half of national oil output and has put the Soviet Union in first place in the world for oil production.

The minister of geology of the Russian Federation, Lev Rovnin, said just recently that prospecting parties in West Siberia have found a good supply of oil in the past 3 years and much of the region has yet to be prospected thoroughly.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States--and its forecasts are played up in Britain--Soviet oil output will begin falling this year, or at the latest next year. There's no truth in this claim; in fact the Soviet Union plans to increase oil drilling. However, drilling will be more difficult than it has been up to now. The man in charge of the oil and gas industry for the National Planning Agency, (Vladimir Silanovskiy), says that shifting the centers of oil extraction to the north and east is confronting the Soviet Union with highly complex problems, but the Soviet Union does not face an oil famine.

There are also plans to increase extracting at older deposits. At present this country extracts 43 percent of the fuel in underground deposits, which is one of the best showings in the world, but new methods are expected to raise it to 55 and even 60 percent. Given the scale of oil drilling in this country, such an increase will amount to the discovery of tremendous new deposits.

The Soviet Union doesn't have the experience in offshore drilling that Britain and Norway have, but signs are it may soon be one of the major producers of offshore oil. A new drilling platform about ready for use in the Caspian Sea will be used to sink wells to a depth of 6 km in places where the sea is 200 meters deep. This may not be a record by British standards, but up to now offshore platforms near the city of Baku have only drilled where the sea is 60 or 70 meters deep.

The Soviet Union also has some of the world's biggest resources of gas, coal and water power. In the next few years it's expected to leave the United States behind in output of natural gas. The resources of just one deposit in West Siberia, the Urengoy, exceed all the proven deposits in the United States. Soviet gas is also playing an ever greater role in the economy of the European nations. By the end of the century Federal Germany, France and Italy will have received more than 400,000 million cu m of Soviet gas. This is twice as much as the combined annual output of all the West European nations. Eastern Europe too gets much gas from the Soviet Union.

As for coal, though the Soviet Union is the world's leader in this area it has launched construction of some giant mines, each one of which will have a capacity equal to that of half of Britain's coal industry.

About 15 percent of the gas and oil extracted in this country goes for export. The Soviet Union supplies large quantities of oil to the countries of the socialist economic community and to some Western nations too. The nightmares of the CIA about Soviet oil that so trouble statesmen in the West are no mere flights of the imagination; they are carefully constructed inventions intended to bolster another nonexistent nightmare, the mythical Soviet threat.

BRIEFS

OIL WELL DRILLING--Super deep oil wells have been drilled in the North Caucasus, an old oil-producing area. New drilling technology was used and first reports about new oil-bearing layers started coming in when a depth of about 4,000 meters was reached; then oil gushed from wells at depths of 5,000 meters, 5,500 meters and finally 6,000 meters, proving the existence of new promising stocks of oil at lower strata of the North Caucasus field. A leading Soviet oil expert has said that in the past 3 years more than 18 promising areas have been put on the geological map of this region. The discovery of new stocks of oil in the North Caucasus will have a definite effect on the petrochemical industry in the region, which has been using oil pumped from other regions to ensure that processing facilities were used to full capacity. [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Nov 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-16 NOV

LD150622/LD160550/LD170247 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14-16 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 November

Winter crops in the USSR are growing on more than 38 million hectares. More land has been plowed than at the same time last year. The first snowfall in Moldavia occurred this year 4-6 weeks earlier than usual. For this reason some of the corn is still in the fields awaiting harvesting. According to the latest date, the all-union cotton harvest amounts to 9,750,000 tons. This is the bumper crop of all times. The corn harvest in Uzbekistan this year averaged 70 quintals per hectares. The cotton harvest is nearing completion; a record crop of more than 6,150,000 tons has been brought in. With increased irrigation and improved fertilization, cotton crops are expected to increase by 5 or more quintals per hectare. However, there is a shortage of tractors and other machinery, if this problem were resolved, an additional 1 million tons of cotton could be harvested in Uzbekistan. (1100 GMT)

15 November

Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast has successfully fulfilled plans for the sale of grain crops and vegetables to the state. More than 1.27 million tons of grain crops have gone to the state; this is more than the figure fixed for overall procurement. Farms are fully stocked with seeds for next year. Of the main food crop, wheat, 1,028,000 tons were sold; this included 325,000 tons of strong and valuable varieties. More than 400,000 tons of vegetables were delivered to the procurement centers, the processing enterprises and the trade network. (0900 GMT)

16 November

Farmers in Tadzhikistan have delivered 1 million tons of cotton. Nearly 3 million quintals of grain crops from east Kazakhstan and other fields have been conveyed along the upper Irtysh this season, twice as much as in the first year of the current 5-year period. (0100 GMT)

Sowing of winter grain crops is coming to a close in Uzbekistan. To date, 800,000 hectares have been sown, over 95 percent of the planned task. Particular attention is being devoted to quality of fieldwork. Grain crop sowing is to be increased in future years, with large areas coming under grain in the Karshi Steppe. (0500 GMT)

Despite bad weather conditions, the cotton-growing republics have produced a record harvest this year: more than 9.5 million tons. (0800 GMT)

The cotton harvest has been completed in the Kirgiz SSR; almost 215,000 tons of cotton have been delivered. (0900 GMT)

The sowing of winter cereals is ending in Uzbekistan. Grain has been sown on 800,000 hectares. (1400 GMT)